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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT

THE EVENTS OF THE DAY EXAMINED BY THE LIGHT OF SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY.

Politicians and Statesmen the Same All Over—Titles, and How They Are Gotten—The German Chancellor Wishing for the Impossible—The Commodity Character of a Workingman Again Illustrated—What Public Libraries Are Paid With.

Capitalist politicians are alike the capitalist world over—bitter foes before the people, billing doves in private. Last week saw Winston Churchill of England escorted to the marriage altar by Lord Hugh Cecil, one of his bitterest political enemies, as best man. And soon in Chicago we are to enjoy the "grande spettacolo" of Will H. Taft and Will J. Bryan, rival sprinters for the presidency, swinging their feet under the same genial board at the invitation of the Chicago Board of Commerce.

As part of its "canned campaign speech" campaign, the Full Dinner Pail Republican party should send about the country Edison records of the clamors raised by five thousand unemployed workmen as they besieged the old Wanamaker building in Philadelphia where only 1,000 were needed to tear the building down. The ecstatic shouts of this hungry multitude, phonographically rendered, would go far to convince workingmen everywhere of the solid and durable quality of Republican prosperity.

The stuff of which nobility is made is illustrated by the news that Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, is now among the blue-bloods. He "bought a property in Argyleshire which carries with it the title of lord." Harry Lauder is not a wealthy man because he is a lord; he is a lord because he is wealthy. So with our American lords: they are not capitalists because they are captains of industry; they are captains of industry because they are capitalists. In other words, first get the money, the political and economic power will then flow to you of themselves.

Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne, the bankers, have entered the field as serious competitors of Puck. Their "investment letter" of Sept. 15 contains two crown jewels of jokes. One is: "Among the people as a whole there is no excessive speculation whatever." As if 'the people as a whole," on their $438 average wages, could go into any speculation if it wanted to! But the second is graver and therefore more ludicrous. It reads: "There have been, in fact, few years when the tendency toward *careful living* and *judicious expenditure* has been more pronounced than it is this Fall." We should smile!

Early reports from the German Social Democratic Congress in session at Nuremburg show the revolutionary element headed by Bebel and Singer strongly in control, with the compromising "revisionists" as a small minority. The omen is a good one, not without its significance in the present American campaign.

"Peace with patriotism" is what von Buelow wants? That is like asking for attraction with repulsion, love with hatred, and benevolence and regard for others along with grasping and self-seeking. But perhaps the marvels of twentieth century magic are not exhausted yet.

With unshaken effrontery, Senator Foraker at last admits that he was under salary for the Standard Oil at the same time he was United States Senator, and tries by his calm confession to prove "there is nothing in it." But the fact that his name does not appear in any of the court records, and the further fact that since the delivery of Hearst's bombshell of the exposure, the Senator will not be allowed to speak from the same campaign platform with Taft, indicate that there is more in it than those concerned would like to admit.

Amusing, and instructive, too, must have been the spectacle of Bryan outside Carnegie Hall the other night, white in the face with rage, and trying to dodge the question fired at him from the audience, "Did you call the labor union men a lot of public beggars?" Flattering allusions to "his record" didn't go—"Bother your record!" he was told. Ho for the day when the whole capitalist class and its spokesmen will be told to "Bother their record," and go to work.

It has now been proved that the process of dehydration renders seaweed a palatable and nutritious food, thus opening up a practically inexhaustible source of edible material. This is not the last discovery that will be made in the direction of providing for the earth's millions. When the working men themselves control production, there will be enough and to spare. None need any longer go hungry, no matter how many there are.

Imagine a "Joint Missionaries' and Cannibals' Association for the Furtherance of Juicy Dinners"! Would not the missionaries be fools thus to step into the pot of their unregenerate friends? Yet that is just what the railroad workers have done, who joined, in Chicago on the 14th inst., together with the railroad officials and the railroad stockholders, into the "American Railway Employes' and Investors' Ass'n." What a picnic for the investors!

If the railroad telegraphers had shoes to sell, they could lay the shoes away if the market got full, and wait for a better chance to sell. The shoes would not spoil, and the telegraphers would not necessarily suffer. But since all the railroad telegraphers have to sell is their labor power, the invention just announced of a device of "almost human intelligence" which will supplant them and throw them on the labor market, will prove a much more serious matter. Unless they find a new purchaser for their labor power, it, and they along with it, will die the death of the worker under capitalism.

The charges made some time ago that the Independence League convention which nominated Hisgen was financed by Hearst in order to split the Democratic vote and put the finishing touches on Bryan as a head-liner in order to give Hearst the right of way in 1912, would seem to have more than one grain of truth in them. Hearst is now openly accusing Bryan of promising to support him four years from now in return for Hearst's support at present. But Hearst should not have told.

The Regal Shoe Co. must be a large shareholder in the Whitman Savings Bank, of Whitman, Mass. How do we know? Because the Regal Shoe Co.'s treasurer, E. J. Bliss, is booming the new banking insurance law of Massachusetts — which law gives Regal workmen an added inducement to deposit their savings in said bank, there to be drawn on by said Regal Shoe Co. for said workingmen's further exploitation.

Twelve men were caught in a torrent of molten metal at the Illinois Steel Company's works at South Chicago; all were dangerously burnt, and one will die. Yet they should all suffer in happiness. Has not the money which would have gone to repair the furnace in time to save them, been used in a better cause, namely, building public libraries? What more can they want?

Chief Corrigan and Deputy Chief d'Amato of the City Bureau of Licenses have been suspended pending charges of graft by the wholesale in their office. The fee for a peddling license is $1, but usually a man asking for a license who expected to get the permit for that sum was promptly turned down. Nor as a rule could the applicant get a license without a note from the Alderman of his district, particularly on the lower East Side, or the indorsement of the pushcart peddlers' organization. All of which goes to show that Socialism can never be established, because "it will result in nothing but grafting"—which, of course, doesn't exist now.

"You will be told that the flowing tide is against you. Well, what [illegible]at? Why not hold to your course, a[illegible]amn the flowing tide?" declares John [illegible]hand, Barrie's new dramatic character, [illegible] his constituency. It is now five short weeks till election. In that time many flowing tides can be dammed. Out, with your picks and shovels, men of the S. L. P.

THE DIVINITY OF CAPITAL

It seems the question of whether rates shall be raised or not has been postponed by the railroads to December 1. Rates may be raised or they may not be raised. The arbitrariness of railroads may thus be established, or it may appear that there are conflicting interests with power to check such arbitrariness. Nevertheless, hap what hap may in that matter, one thing has received strong confirmation, one fact leaps forth as established, so established as never to have deserved even a moment's consideration. That fact is the divinity of Capital, together with the supplementary fact, the vassalage of Labor.

The railroads wanted, that was their plea, funds for improvements. How to get those funds? Only two quarries were considered tapable—the Public, by raising rates, and Labor, by cutting wages. A third quarry there is—the high salaried Directors and other pet officials. That quarry was never mentioned. It never once crossed the minds of the Directors. They were "exempt," "immune," in fact, "divine."

When monarchs need cash a score of sources are thought of. These are tapped by "taxes." Whomsoever taxes may strike, there is one pocket that the taxgatherer's hand never enters, one head that the blow never falls upon. That pocket, that head is the monarch's himself. Hedged in by the divinity that monarchs, being by the grace of God, are supposed to be hedged in with, whatever ill may befall others—the monarchs are held free and exempt.

And so with His Majesty Capital, by the grace of God monarch of the land. Are funds needed?—there are other people's pockets to take the same from; is retrenchment demanded?—there are other people's belts to be drawn tighter; are there burdens to be borne?—there are other people's shoulders to bear the burden; have misfortunes befallen?—there are others to take the full share. As to His Majesty Capital, not from him is aught to come, not by him is aught to be suffered.

And so it happened that, during the heated debate between manufacturers and railroads, as to whence the funds, needed, or alleged to be needed, should be raised, neither manufacturers nor railroads ever thought of tapping, let alone proposed to tap, the swollen pockets of the $20,000, $25,000, $30,000, $50,000 and $60,000 salaried idlers among the so-called railroad Directors.

No, indeed, if any "cutting" was to be done, the vassal Labor, not His Majesty Capital was to bleed.

The matter-of-courseness in this affair speaks volumes.

The officials of the Erie railroad are seers, if ever seer there were. It is not taking trains off the schedule, it is not slow running, break downs and forced tramps across Jersey swamps to get to work on time, which have provoked "complaint, dissatisfaction, and adverse criticism" on the part of the patrons. The officials have discovered that it is because trainmen "indulge in unnecessary personal conversation." Accordingly the trainmen have been ordered not to talk to each-other, and now, undoubtedly, everything will sail along smoothly on the "Eerie."

The pseudo-scientific world, which finds its mission in futile attempts to tear down the accumulating acquisitions of scientific knowledge, in the interest of foundering superstitions and prejudices, may soon have to electrify itself with another forged report that Ernst Haeckel has "recanted" from the doctrine of Evolution. The masterly biologist of Jena, who has done more than any other one man to unify the world's thought, is now preparing a new museum designed to show graphically the systematic evolution of the whole organic world.

A house inhabited by fifty persons, in Orange, N. J., has been moved two blocks without disturbing the inmates. A big job, certainly, but not nearly so big as that our capitalists have set themselves to. They are trying to move the whole nation, inhabited by 80,000,000 people, into a state of iron-handed despotism. Luckily, the magnitude of the task is a surety against its successful execution. The jolts and jars incident to the transition are so violent that the people are already alarmed and on their guard to prevent it.

When people are in distress is not the time to hold them up to remark or scorn —if the distress is genuine. But when three sawmills in the same district burn down within a few days of each other, involving losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of lumber, as in Biddeford, Saco, and Calais, Me.; and when forest fires have been raging in that State since last June, destroying other valuable timber, the suspicion is justified that the distress may not be genuine. Maine pine is scarce; a little more scarcity would boost the price some more; and arson is not an unknown item in trust management.

Miss Clementine Hozier, recently married in London to Cabinet Minister Winston S. Churchill, boasts in the press of the following creations among many dazaling ones in her trousseau:

A white sheath evening gown of chiffon over soft satin, which is trimmed with real lace and has little baby puff sleeves.

An Empire tea gown of fine white voile over satin, trimmed with lace.

An afternoon robe, Directoire style, of white voile.

Three evening cloaks.

One of these sortie-de-bals is of pink ninon, another is of pale green ninon, and a third of fine white cloth.

Is Mrs. Churchill, nee Hozier, of the opinion that ribbons on the vampire's beak will make its pecking in labor's breast any easier to bear?

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GILLHAUS MEETINGS

SOCIALIST LABOR CANDIDATE CLARIFIES THE ISSUE.

Makes the Debsites Jump in Columbus —Tells Detroit Workingmen How He and Munro Will Attend to Government—Addresses Big Audience in Cleveland.

Columbus, O., September 15.—Since August Gillhaus was here, the Presidential candidate of the S. L. P., as proxy for Preston, the S. P. of this city have been receiving questions on the difference between the two Socialist parties.

Gillhaus spoke last Sunday. His speech was a treat to the workers that heard him. The Debs party had been holding forth unmolested and had been advancing their confusion talk on Socialism. Gillhaus made a clear cut speech. He presented the issues squarely and in a manner that carried conviction to his hearers. The Socialist party receiving a grilling from Gillhaus.

Ellis O. Jones, the Socialist party candidate for Congress was scored by Gillhaus. Jones has been advertising the fact that the Democratic nominee, B. F. Gayman, refused to debate the issues of the campaign. "If Jones wants a debate," said Gillhaus, "let him come to the Socialist Labor Party and he'll get all the show he wants." Jones has not been heard from.

An S. P. speaker by the name of Midney has been kept busy explaining about Berger, Wahlen and other prominent men in that party. Midney was at once put on the defensive, and lamented. "We don't wash our dirty linen in public."

After the treatment given that Socialist party, their members appeared a much dejected looking lot.

Detroit, Sept. 12.—The workingmen of this city and vicinity heard August Gillhaus, presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, speak twice. Gillhaus pictured the position of the working class and showed the remedy that needed to be applied.

"If you wish to right wrongs, you must strike. If you strike, you must picket. No picket, no union. No union, no industrial republic. That is why Morrie R. Preston is held up by the Socialist Labor Party as the personification of Socialism to-day.

"If you see that the Socialist Labor Party is standing for your and your class interest, I ask you to vote for Munro and Gillhaus, S. L. P. candidates for vice-president and president, respectively. The machinist Munro is a competent machinist. If anything should go wrong with the machinery of government, he has the ability to fix it. As an engineer, if elected, I will run the engine of government straight into the executive board of Industrial Union administration."

Cleveland, September 10.—The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland had the pleasure of again greeting August Gillhaus this week. It was some three years ago that the now proxy candidate for President made a tour of Ohio, and Clevelanders turned out to see the old campaigner and renew the acquaintance. Gillhaus spoke Thursday and Friday afternoons from the stone rostrum on the public square. He had a good crowd from start to finish. The difference between the spineless S. P. and the S. L. P. was clearly shown. Gillhaus's tour has ripened him considerably; the experience he has had on the box has made him an effective campaigner. His meetings here helped out the S. L. P. wonderfully, the comments from the crowds being very favorable.

The meeting on Friday afternoon started at five o'clock, and was continued until eight continuously. John Kircher, candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Paul Dinger followed Gillhaus on the stand and both showed up the S. P. The followers of that party were much in evidence at both meetings and many purchased copies of Debs' speech on Industrial Unionism and the pamphlet on Unity. The newcomers in the S. P. wanted to know the difference, a popular question these days.

It is funny to see the leaders of the S. P. At every one of the S. L. P. meetings a crowd of S. P. men are in the audience trying to offset the arguments of the S. L. P. speakers. Young men are coming into the S. P. who know nothing of the older party. They hear our speeches and then the S. P. leaders have a time explaining how they can be neutral toward an active enemy like Gompers.

If only that S. L. P. would leave the S. P. alone, say the S. P.-ers, everything would be lovely. They never attack us, they claim, hence we should not fight them. They don't attack us, from the platform—good reason why!—but they do circulate all the malicious and spiteful lies they can think of behind our backs.

The "dead" S. L. P. is very much alive and will fight until it clears up a sufficient number on American soil to make an effective party of Socialism.

"PROSPERITY" REDUCES FORCE.

Fifty-Two Trains Taken Off Schedule of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 17.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad pulled off its summer schedule 52 of its regular trains the day after Labor Day. The taking off of these trains never occurs before October 15 in the fall of the year. The regular summer schedule on the Fall River branch alone is 136 trains up to 12 o'clock midnights.

The superintendent of the branch recently made an "inspection" trip of the coal pockets, and after his visit orders were issued to lay off the oilers in the crew. The firemen now have to do this part of the work.

The coal shovelers have been cut 5 cents an hour. They now receive 30 cents.

Freight transportation is picking up, but the train crews are not increased in number. Last October there were 3 brakemen to a crew; now there are only 2, along with the switchmen, foreman, engineer and fireman.

LABOR FEDERATION TURNS BACK ON UNEMPLOYED.

The officers of the Central Federated Union of New York recalled the credentials given to J. H. How and A. Law authorizing them to appeal for aid for the unemployed to affiliated unions. The officials also said that that body would have nothing to do with the annual convention of the Committee for the Relief of the Unemployed, which begins next Sunday in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street.

OPEN LETTER

By

DANIEL DE LEON

Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District.

TO THE WORKINGMEN AND WORKINGWOMEN, TO THE VOTERS AND TO ALL RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT:—

Twelve years ago I returned to this city just two weeks before election day from an extended stumping tour for the Socialist Labor Party that had taken me as far West as Denver. Accidentally falling in with some friends of the Ninth Congressional District the suggestion was thrown out that I make a campaign for Congress in the District. Tired though I was from my recent tiresome tour, I was forced into the fight. A sharp campaign was immediately organized, and developed into most strenuous activity. The following 10 "work days" I addressed every evening three open air meetings. The District was stirred as never before with the gospel of Socialism; and on election day the S. L. P. Congressional ticket was credited with 4,300 and odd votes—a vote never before and never since reached by Socialism.

Such was the origin of that memorable campaign—a mere "afterthought," an "accident," to which I had yielded reluctant assent.

A campaign more than twice as long, and at least as strenuous, I now undertake again, not as an "afterthought," not as an "accident," not reluctant, but deliberately.

The deliberate undertaking of so much more arduous a task, these twelve years later, at my time of life, denotes a mighty propelling Cause. Indeed, none less confronts the country, and circumstances designate this Ninth Congressional District as the Gibraltar of the Issue, the battlefield in which that all-embracing Issue must and can be fought out, and settled, now and once for all.

Into one supreme motto did Karl Marx condense and sum up the whole philosophy of Socialism—"Proletarians of all Countries, Unite!" The motto embraces at once theory and practice, goal and tactics. From it all reasoning proceeds, to it all reasoning leads. In national convention assembled, the Socialist Labor Party's every action hewed close to that line—culminating this year with the nomination of M. R. Preston, whose proxy August Gillhaus is on the ballot, for Presidential standard bearer. Preston — the imprisoned workingman because in self-defense, when on picket duty for his Union, he slew an employer who assaulted him with a deadly weapon —Preston in chains is a loud tocsin of the principle: "No picket no Union; no Union no Socialist Republic; no Socialist Republic, no Human Emancipation." Whichever side the great Social Question of our generation is looked at, it resolves itself in that fundamental Marxian motto, Proletarians of All Countries, Unite! —in short, Unity.

The Marxian motto was an effort and stroke of genius. Capitalism has ever striven to keep the workers divided. Without division in their ranks Capitalism could not and cannot preserve its rule of human ruination. Nothing was more effective to that end than the **fomenting of racial** animosities and racial **conceit. These** means capitalism em**ployed. The** successful use thereof has kept Labor a dislocated giant. The Marxian motto at once uncovers that tactical policy of iniquity and indicates the opposite tactical policy with which to meet it; it states the poison and furnishes the antidote.

The clash of these two tactics translates itself just now here in America into Anti-Immigration cabals on the side of Reaction, and Liberal Immigration pronouncements on the side of Progress. Thus the Question of Immigration is, besides being a fundamental, an all-embracing issue. It is a stormcenter in the present social conflict of the land. On the same principle that, No Union no Socialism, anti-Immigration agitations block the path to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

All these facts and principles have a special and particular bearing upon this the Ninth Congressional District—a District consisting almost exclusively of immigrants, and the overwhelming majority of these, Jewish immigrants.

When, early this year, an Italian, Alio, assassinated an officiating priest at an altar in Denver, I immediately foretold: "Some poor Jew will have to pay for this: the authorities will hasten to fasten 'Anarchy' upon some innocent Jew: thus they will strive to draw public indignation away from those deserving it, fasten it upon the guiltless, and promote their anti-Immigration cry by centering it upon Jewish immigration." What has followed exceeded my anticipations.

Shortly after Alio's crime, Chief Shippy of the Chicago police shot and killed a Jew, Averbuch, for an "Anarchist." The circumstances of that dark deed are yet fresh on everybody's mind. Averbuch's lips being sealed in death, false testimony was heaped upon the innocent youth. A veritable arsenal was "found" in his pockets. I am only surprised they did not also claim to have "found" a Krupp cannon concealed in his vest-pocket.

Close upon the heels of the Averbuch case followed that of the Jew Silverstein here in New York. He was charged with having thrown a bomb at the police on the occasion of the Unemployed demonstration in Union Square. It was a notable illustration of Oliver Goldsmith's joke of not the man dying whom the mad dog bit, but of the mad dog himself dying. Not one of the police, at whom the bomb was allegedly thrown, received a scratch, but the alleged thrower of the bomb received the explosion. Whatever doubt there may have lingered in anyone's mind, the alleged death-bed confession of Silverstein wiped it out. The confession bore in every line the stamp of police-spy knavery.

Nor yet did matters end there. More recently, at this very time, this city's Police Commissioner Bingham has gone into the business of the manufacture and the wholesale and retail distribution of slanderous statistics aiming to prove the Jewish immigrant to consist very extensively of a criminal class.

Even if in point of arithmetic Commissioner Bingham's figures were correct, his reasoning is false. Crime is not measured by numbers, it is measured by weight. One bank director who robs a bank, one insurance president who defrauds policyholders, one railroad officer who perjures himself in his official report to the Government, one Trust magnate who causes the factory of a competing firm to be set fire to, etc., etc.—any one of these outweighs many thousandfold a thousand petty offenders. The crime of the former pollutes the whole social atmosphere; the crime of the latter is, comparatively, a negligible quantity. Is it the "ignorant immigrant," whether Jew or Gentile, who commits the weighty crimes? He could not, if he would. He lacks the opportunities; he lacks the knowledge. Who is it that commits the crimes of base turpitude? Hardly more than a couple of years ago, the stench of the insurance frauds then filling the air, the Grand Jury of this county made a presentment to the Court stating that if it were to find indictments against the insurance officials, it would have to indict all the officials of the leading financial institutions of the State. Are "ignorant immigrants," Gentile or Jew, to be found among the officials of "the leading financial institutions of the State"? Why, still more recently, this very year, Commissioner Bingham himself incautiously admitted that there were places in this city where men could be hired to commit any crime, and, he added, the difficulty of breaking up these dens lay in the circumstance that they operated under the shield of "influential politicians." Are "influential politicians" recruited from the ranks of the "ignorant immigrant," Jew or Gentile? Which is the class from which these most dangerous criminals are recruited? Which is the actual criminal class from whom the country should protect itself—Why, the Bingham class. It is from that native class that the real criminals proceed: only they enjoy the opportunity and only they have the knowledge.

Wicked in point of ultimate purpose, if possible still more wicked in point of immediate methods is the Anti-Immigration outcry which masks itself generally with the "Anti-Oriental" mask; which occasionally forgets itself, drops the mask, and comes out more plainly against "the hordes of Asia and Europe"; and which has sharpened its arrows into an Anti-Jewish Immigration Crusade.

If for no other reasons other than those that I have so far presented, the Ninth Congressional District is naturally designated to take an emphatic, a leading stand on the Immigration Question. Another circumstance combines with those already cited; a circumstance that amounts to a challenge issued to the District, and that summons it to the ramparts to defend the Cause of Human and the Country's Progress, specifically and insidiously assailed in the population of the District;—that circumstance lies in the candidacy of Mr. Morris Hillquit for Congress.

It is notorious that the posture of Mr. Hillquit's Socialist party is inimical to liberal immigration. The action taken by its late national convention emphasizes and aggravates the posture by lack of candor. To the tune of the "hordes of Asia and Europe," growled out by its National Committeeman, Mr. Guy Miller, and left unprotested against, the convention made a transparently anti-immigration pronouncement, and followed that up with the still more transparent act of referring the subject to a special "investigating" committee, which is to report at some later day—if not later. This affectation of "scientific deliberativeness" was an aggravation of the offense. Not only are four of the five members of that committee picked men who have already uttered themselves against immigration, and the fifth an unknown quantity, but the very thought of such a committee is an insult to Socialism and to the intelligence of the public. Think of a Socialist convention appointing a committee to investigate whether or not it is true that Labor is the sole producer of all wealth! As settled as this principle, is the principle of Immigration a settled one with Socialism. Now, then, more so than any other one man is Mr. Hillquit responsible for his party's doubly unworthy posture—unworthy because at war with Socialism; unworthy because disingenuous and double-faced.

Four years ago, at the Amsterdam International Socialist Congress an anti-immigration "inferior races" resolution was circulated for approval. That resolution was varnished up in the corresponding committee, the hardly less insulting and economically unscientific expression "backward races" was substituted for "inferior"; and the indecorous thing was reported favorably by the committee with the signature of Mr. Hillquit. The Congress hooted the thing down and out, the Socialist Labor Party leading in the protest.

At the next, the Stuttgart Congress, Mr. Hillquit reappeared with another immigration resolution. It was "the old corpse in a new rig," or, as the German language expresses it: "Dasselbe wieder in Gruenen." It deceived nobody. The French delegate Ubry on the Immigration Committee correctly summed up the views of the rest of the committeemen, Mr. Hillquit, of course, excepted, when he said (Report of Stuttgart Congress, p. 234): "I have read the American (Hillquit) proposition. It is at war with the fundamental principles of Socialism." The Hillquit proposition was again rejected. More than one delegate approached me in Stuttgart with the question: "How is it possible for a Socialist to hold such views as Hillquit? What is back of it?"

Unredeemed by these experiences, Mr. Hillquit's methods of surreptitiously substituting the "race struggle" for the "class struggle" were resorted to again by him at his party's national convention this year, and prevailed there, with the only change that the shuffling and double-dealing has been improved upon.

"Contract labor" and the like are not "immigration" issues. What immigration means every honest discusser knows. The injection of "contract labor" and such matters into the controversy can only be meant to befog it. Likewise befogging is the purpose of assuming ignorance on what is going on right here in the East, and to claim that the Immigration Question concerns itself only with Orientals. It is not "Orientals" whom Commissioner Bingham is fabricating criminal statistics against.

Of course, Mr. Hillquit "never expressed himself against Russian-Jewish immigration." Had he done so openly, then, he, a Russian-Jewish immigrant himself, could not impart to the Commissioner Binghams the insidious support that his shuffling posture is now calculated to impart to it.

Of course, Mr. Hillquit "never expressed himself against Russian-Jewish immigration," nor did he expressly utter the words "the hordes of Europe." His close official associates, Mr. Guy Miller and Mr. Robert Hunter, did so officially, authoritatively, and with the silence on Mr. Hillquit's part that, the world over, implies consent. They boldly stated what they meant. In the highway robber one admires at least the redeeming feature of daring. For the sneaking door-mat thief there is contempt only.

Of all persons, such a man as Mr. Hillquit—with such a record behind him, and under such circumstances as the country at large, the East in particular, are facing—presumes to stand for Congress in this District! Impudence can reach no further. Insult can sink no deeper. This is not the daring of a brave man: this is the contempt for public opinion that denotes the cynic. Where cynicism makes its appearance on the political field, political corruption will be found its inseparable companion. No wonder such guilt Mr. Hillquit is now found practicing with the Republican county machine.

When Bill Tweed, the chief Tammany public looter of his days, was at first confronted with his thefts, he brazenly asked: "What are you going to do about it?" The question implied that he considered the voters his property and himself so well invested that he could defy public opinion.

When, later, the Tammany Sachem Dick Croker was remonstrated with that he would lose the election if he did not nominate clean candidates, his cynic answer was: "I can elect a yellow dog." The answer implied that he believed he had his hook in the voters' snout, and could defy public decency.

Mr. Morris Hillquit's candidature in this Congressional District combines the effrontery of Tweed and the contempt of Croker for the people. Tweed and Croker erred, as all cynics, all "practical men" who have "developed from the stage of theory to the stage of practical work" eventually discover, to their sorrow. Tweed was clapped behind the iron bars of a penitentiary, Croker was flung across the Atlantic by mass uprising.

We seek to avoid war between nation and nation. Wars draw their sap from carefully fomented national animosities that blind the proletariat to their class unity. Of all countries, the United States is that one in which all nations are represented, to which all nations send their streams of immigrants. In the roar of cannon, discussion is silenced. In the conflict of mutual insults fomented by anti-immigration, educational propaganda is choked. Of all countries, the United States is that one in which anti-immigration activities are most pernicious to Socialist growth. Of all Congressional Districts in the land, the Ninth of the State of New York is the one upon which devolves the duty, aye, the privilege, and the possibility, withal, to stamp out the threatened conflagration.

The threat to Socialism, the threat to the working class, the specific threat and insult to the Jewish race represented in the gathering issue of immigration, and gathering head in Mr. Hillquit's candidature must be buried on this coming election day. This District is called upon by a conspiracy of circumstances to do the burying. Such a Cause makes young men of old, and ripens youth to manhood. I shall do my share; I call every self-respecting man and woman of the district to do theirs. Rally around the banners of the Socialist Labor Party—and Republican-Democratic-Hillquit anti-immigration, veiled and unveiled, will be buried so deep that the hand of resurrection can not fathom its next November grave.

DANIEL DE LEON.

The
New Leaflet
Where Shall My Vote Go?
Is Now
READY
This is the first 1908 Campaign Leaflet issued by the National Executive Committee.
$1.00 Per Thousand
Clear the deck, ye Stalwarts! The fight is on!
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall, Place, New York.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

The Fallacy of Such Planks Glaringly Exposed.

By H. J. Poelling, St. Louis, Mo.

In the city of St. Louis a certain group of the capitalist class is trying to rush a bill through the municipal assembly calling for 35 cent gas. This is going the local Socialist party 15 cents better. At the last municipal election the S. P. made a demand for 50 cent gas. It set up the cry, "Everybody uses gas." So does everybody use bread, cheese, butter, etc. Then, why not insert a plank in the platform for 2 cent bread, 3 cent cheese, 5 cent butter, and force the milkman to give us 14 tickets for 25 cents, instead of seven. This would give the workingman a chance to feed his family for 10 or 15 cents a meal.

This is not written to ridicule the Socialist party, but is done in a spirit of friendly criticism. The object is to show the fallacy of the 50 cent gas demand.

The capitalists are willing to concede us 50 cent gas but they will put up a fight if we try to pull them off the backs of the workers who produce the gas. Already the Democratic party in this State has passed a law giving free school books. This, of course, is a graft between a few capitalists. But the S. P. can have no kick coming on this score. Is it not one of their demands?

There is great danger in these immediate demands: they draw the workers' attention away from the real fight—the overthrow of the capitalist class. The day is here when the capitalist politician is crying out for cheap gas, 3 cent carfare, and free school books, and he winds up by telling the workingclass to vote for the Democratic or the Republican ticket. This shows the danger there is in getting away from the strict teachings of the class struggle.

Our battte cry should always be, "Down with the capitalist class." This accomplished, all evils will have been abolished.

Besides, any Socialist who tries to legislate the price on a commodity shows his ignorance of the law that governs the price of commodities.

The Socialist party can not lay claim to the support of workingmen as long as it holds to its present course; it is far from being a party representing real Socialist principles.

"OPPORTUNITY."

Hard Times Prevent Students Earning Tuition Fees.

Ithaca, September 18.—The effect of hard times on the enrolment of Cornell University was strikingly demonstrated yesterday, when Secretary Kelsey of the Cornell University Christian Association said he was compelled to advise a number of prospective freshmen to keep away from college for a year because the employment bureau of the association was unable to get enough work for them to pay all their expenses. One man who came to Ithaca was sent back home yesterday after he learned that the Christian Association could not guarantee him a place which would pay enough to cover all his expenses, and others have been notified by mail not to come.

Secretary Kelsey says that the number of applicants who ask for work is surprisingly large, over 400 letters having reached the office so far. A new feature this year is the number of old students who are asking the association to help them. This is the first time since the employment bureau was established that so many old students have applied. Last year the association secured positions for needy students which paid $12,000, but it will be difficult to equal that sum this year.

WHO IS MORE TO BLAME?

Is it They Who Plunder, or They Who Allow the Robbers to Do as They Please?

By Wilby Heard.

Did it ever occur to you that the degradation and misery of your class, the working class, may be as much if not more the fault of yourselves than that of the tool-owning class?

This much being true and uncontradictable, I will ask you to look at this battle between producer and exploiter from a brand new point of view. We will reason from some of the arguments expounded by the employers of labor. The method of the Socialist is to take the exploiter seriously; a correct method, but I deem that a change will do us good.

There are no such things as classes in this free and brave Capitalist America. There is but one class, and that is the working class. The other so-called class, is no such thing, it is "society." Society claims that they bear the brunt of the world's complicated and worrying problems, that they ever stand all risks. This theory which they know to be absurd, we will admit, That then shifts the burden on you, the workers, later I will show you how to abolish the burden altogether.

In your maddening greed for something to eat, something with which to keep soul and body from becoming estranged or divorced entirely, you fail to view the master's position, you do not sympathize with the risk he runs. I'm not referring to automobiles or alienating the affections of other men's wives, but the risks incurred in the affairs of industry. You only complain of the insignificant hazards you take. Let us compare these hazards now. There is a coal mine held by five members of society who are in Europe buying imitation objects of art because they are too ignorant to tell them from the real. Five hundred members of the working class because they lack enough to buy bread for their wives and babes, penetrate this mine's bosom to the depth of some miles and delve for many hours every day at blasting the black diamond rocks. Each worker according to measure of value produces, let us say, ten dollars' worth of coal a day. He and his co-workers as a whole produced $5,000. Of this each member of the sons of toil gets one dollar, and nine go to the dog-in-the-manger member of society. What does he with it? Nobody's business; once he lays hands on it it is his and with his own he can do what ever he pleases.

But here is where the risk comes in. Supposing that these men after working hard all day are crushed by an explosion and killed, as is often the case. Though the explosion was due to negligence on the part of the possessors of the mine they can not be blamed, they were not there and could not guess. God is in partnership with them, they admit, but God can not always stay in the mines, either. The explosion has occurred. Who ran the greatest risk? Since money is everything, of course the men in Europe!—figures never lie. Each member of the working class lost only a dollar a piece and there were only five hundred of them—$500. The members of society were five and lost among them $4,500. As to the lives of the miners, 'tis nothing, there are plenty waiting to take their places.

That this is an injustice to society all sane men will admit, and the working class can abolish this risk, and all other risks society complains of. Let the workers assume the ownership of all resources and all tools of production, which means that they will assume all risks and society will also go to work in the mines, sewers or any place that they may be fit for. Thus will they be relieved of their present troubles.

Long enough have the producers of the world's vast wealth neglected their duty towards the idlers whose hands are snowy white from continuous companionship with ivory chips and ivory balls. It is time that the children of toil who do everything that is useful also settle the problem of risks by assuming them. They who labor are entitled to the risks and they who labor not should be made to go to work. Equality has long been the wail and cry of the rich—society. Then let them have it. The only way to establish equality — and the workers themselves must do it—and to relieve the capitalists of their dangerous risks is to study the Socialist Labor Party's literature. For it is the only political party that really aims to take all risk from those who are not entitled to it, and shift it to those who do deserve it.

DEBSITES ROUTED

THOROUGH DRUBBING ADMINISTERED BY THE S. L. P.

Exciting Campaign Meeting in Philadelphia—"Character Assassination" Rammed down Throat of Socialist Party Leader—Audience Applauds S. L. P.

Philadelphia, September 18.—The Socialist Labor Party of this city is putting up a stiff campaign and it is driving all its opponents to cover. No party can stand the assault which the Socialist Labor men make. Last Sunday evening the Debsite Socialists tried to stand before the fire, but they went down in a heap before the crowd of 1,000 persons who had gathered.

The Socialist Labor men opened their meeting at 8 p. m. this night. James Erwin spoke first and when he closed there was a good sized crowd gathered about. George Anton spoke next. He was in fine form and gave a clean presentation of the principles of the Party.

There were some Debsite emissaries present, and they tried to sneer at the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party. This suited Anton very well, and he told the story of Goldfield and of Preston's "crime," and made a comparison between the candidates of the two parties:

"Imagine," said Anton, "the S. P. electing its ticket; then you will have the Socialist Republic. Nit. Debs says, 'The industrial union is absolutely essential.' Hanford will have none of it. Then what are you going to do about it? The result is a complete deadlock.

"I would suggest a debate between your Presidential and your vice-Presidential candidates on industrial unionism before you go any further."

At this point Anton performed a manoeuvre which completely nonplussed the S. P.-ites. Anton held aloft one of the Debs handbooks, "Capitalism to the Industrial Republic," and said: "I have here a 10c. book by E. V. Debs. Do you sell it at your meetings." Asking the title of the book, and being told, they had to say, "No."

Then Anton asked why it was not sold by them. He is still waiting for the answer.

The crowd was now about 700 strong and enjoyed the discomfiture of the S. P.-ites. Anton offered his opponents the platform, but none of them accepted. Later, however, and after they had hunted up their "Big Noise," E. H. Davies, they asked for the stand and were accommodated.

Davies is the Socialist Party candidate for sheriff and he told the crowd so. He said he was sorry to have to be there, but as misrepresentation of his party had been made he feld bound to reply.

The reply consisted of an attack upon the character of some Socialist Labor Party men, Anton and Ed. Seidel in particular. Davies told what a nice man Debs was; how he once gave his watch to a hobo, and what sacrifices he was making for the cause. He then told how E. Seidel in 1904 had pasted a notice saying that Debs received $50 a speech, when Debs was only getting $3 a day and expenses. Then somebody in the crowd spoiled it all by asking if it wasn't a fact that Debs did sometimes get $50 a speech, and Davies said, "Honestly, I don't know."

To make things worse for himself, Davies admitted, when pressed, that in 1906, when Debs came to Philadelphia, they paid him $50 for one speech.

Anton in replying asked the crowd if Davies had not borne out his (Anton's) statement that if Davies were given enough rope he would hang himself. The crowd agreed to this all right.

Then Anton let go the thunderbolt. Anton explained that as Davies had abused the privilege extended to him by making personal attacks on Socialist Labor Party members he would pay him back in his own coin. He then stated that Davies had opened a letter addressed to the Socialist Labor Party and taken a check for $5 from it and used it for the Socialist Party. This was the last straw. Davies rushed to the front and demanded the platform. Anton smilingly reminded him that as it belonged to the S. L. P. he would get it when they pleased to give him some more rope. Davies was later given the platform again to answer the charge of taking the money. It was a sight to see the head of the local Debsite ticket on an S. L. P. stand defending himself of the charge of stealing $5, and a jury of about 1,000 people trying him. Pointing to R. McLure, Davies addressed the large audience thus: "After all my years of sacrifice in the cause of Socialism this liar, this character assassin, accuses me of stealing $5."

McLure unfeelingly remarked, "And the worst of it is you know I can prove it."

Foaming with rage Davies told his little tale of how he was convinced that the $5 in question was meant for them, although addressed to the Socialist Labor Party.

McLure told the history of the check for $5. It would be too long to recite here, but when he was through he asked the audience to give their verdict, which was given with a shout. Not character assassination, but "suicide."

Davies "beat it" before the verdict was delivered.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

CONVICT LEASES ABOLISHED.

Georgia Legislature at Last Agrees on Measure.

Atlanta, Ga., September 20.—The extra session of the General Assembly finished its work and adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon, after agreeing upon a bill which it is believed will effect the abolition of the convict lease system.

The bill leaves any convicts not taken by counties on a pro rata distribution, not taken by municipalities at $100 per year or not needed on the State farm or other State institutions to be disposed of at the discretion of the Governor and the prison commission. It is believed that this will end the lease system definitely on March 31, 1909.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

7 Volumes on Sale. 12 More in Course of Publication.
THE GOLD SICKLE......50c. THE BRANDING NEEDLE 50c.
THE BRASS BELL........50c. THE INFANT'S SKULL...50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT...75c. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL...75c.
THE IRON TREVET......75c.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

Woman and the Socialist Movement

By
JOHN HALLS,
Paris

[This essay is the one which won the prize in the world-wide competition held by the Socialist Women of Greater New York for the best essay on the topic. It is furnished by that orgainzation, to be published in pamphlet form when complete.]

(Continued.)

One of the troubles the housewife has to complain of is the general

FRAUDULENT CHARACTER OF THE COMMODITIES

she must buy. Everything is false. Fresh eggs are a year old, butter is not butter. Flour may be made from wheat or may not.

It is to the storekeeper's interest to sell all his goods, so that, as ever, he may get his profit. He has to get rid of the goods regardless of whether they are of any use, are good or harmful or poisonous. To-day the working people are largely clad in shoddy and are fed the poorest grades of meat which are often in a condition of arrested decomposition. And shelter; in what houses do we not live? In the great cities we live in a kind of barracks which, while they lack the parade ground, yet have myriad alarm clocks and steam whistles to sound *reveille*. These wretched tenements are so dark, and for the most part do not get that moving sunlit air that we all, until perverted by long use, crave so much for. Much therein moves to disgust. As Max O'Rell says, "try to feel poetically inspired over the subject of the domestic hearth when you live on the fifth floor back." The fittings are so cheaply adjusted that they are continually out of order. Rents are so high that families pack into the smallest possible apartments and so make difficult or in many cases impossible that privacy and personal decency that is so desirable. One cannot escape the thousand and one noises, the bumping overhead that keeps baby awake and fretful, besides neighbors quarreling, to the annihilation of all tranquility. Is this the best modern civilization can do for us? And the smaller cities and the country, is their condition so much better? So far as city proletarians can learn, it appears that a strong gale suffices to wreck these light shacks and they are murderously liable to destruction by fire. Everything for the workers must be cheap and nasty. As ever, the cause is private property in the instruments of production and consequent production, not for use, because people need food, clothing and shelter, but for profit.

Do you admit sisters, mothers, that this is right, that your children's necessaries should be the subject of speculation, of a gamble? Is it to your interest, you who do not live by profit, that the things you must have should only be produced when there is a profit in it? No! you, we, the great majority are interested in the overthrow of this system and the substitution of production for use.

Another source of waste to-day is this, that vast numbers of actual workers are employed in labor not really useful. The armies of commercial travelers, agents, clerks, lawyers and assistants and others employed in profit-mongering exchange, will no longer find a living by such activities, and their working energy will become available for the production of things the people really need. The vast numbers employed in advertising, agents, printers, bill-stickers, etc., will also find more useful employment. Other sources of labor-power will be the hosts of political parasites and also the domestic servants, men and women lackeys and the like who at present only pander to the vice and idleness of the capitalist class.

All this concentration of energy, of labor-power, upon the production of useful things will naturally have the effect of vastly increasing the quantity and quality of goods available for use by the people, and so will make poverty and suffering almost impossible to anyone willing to do his share of necessary work. And who will not be willing when the workers control industry themselves and in their own interests? The special encouragement of inventors, instead of their vile exploitation so common to-day, will have for effect so to multiply our productive powers that the time of enforced labor may be gradually reduced to an infinitesimal amount; say from eight hours to an hour or two per day, while yet allowing the satisfaction of all healthy and reasonable desires.

The general use of already existing up-to-date methods of laundering (power-driven wringers, drying rooms, electrically heated irons, washing machines) compressed air floor and carpet dust removing and the co-operative kitchen would do much to lighten the housekeeper's burden and allow her to give proper attention to her children and to enjoy some rest herself.

Just compare for a moment this healthy leisured comfort, that modern co-operative machine production, once released from the fetter of profit-mongering private ownership will allow of, with the present low, poor, anxious, overworked condition of the toiling millions. One cannot but be disgusted with the present conditions and look around for the means to change them and to gain the Socialist Republic.

MILITARISM.

Another great waste of to-day is the energy thrown away on military and naval armaments. A great number, perhaps 150,000 men and women are employed in these useful (?) occupations in the United States (Army and Navy and making supplies for these), while in European countries one must count by millions. The capitalist needs to safeguard his capital, invested abroad and at home, and also to secure control of foreign markets. To these ends he favors a "firm colonial policy." "Imperialism" appears ever more beautiful in his eyes. He is overcome by a burning desire to save heathen souls and so founds missionary schools. But above all he is a "patriot," an "American," a "Britisher," "einer Deutscher," "un Francais," and so forth. And the army and navy, how he loves them. To be sure: they are necessary instruments of his domination. With their aid he is able to get placed his plunder upon the world's markets (and so realize his profit).

But where do workingmen and women come out in this deal? Are they interested in this escorting abroad of the good things their industry has called into being? No, indeed! The interest of the working-bees is that they consume their product themselves. But this they cannot do at present. Their wages being the equivalent of only a small part of their product, it follows that an immense surplus must remain in the hands of the comparatively few capitalists (owners of the means of production).

Dissipate this in more or less vicious luxury as he may, there yet remains on the capitalist's hands a vast mass of products to be disposed of. Wherefore "Imperialism," colonies, foreign wars, armies, navies and flag-wagging, false PATRIOTISM.

Furthermore, these very consequences of capitalist interests themselves serve so to hypnotise the plundered toilers, that they are not able to realise that they are being plundered. It is the anesthetic that facilitates the operation. Blinded by the glitter and tinsel, martial music and the red, white and blue, green and yellow of national flags, we are allowing a parasite class to use our sons and brothers to do their bloody work. WAR, wherein thousands of mother's sons fall poor mangled wretches, and the flaming torch consumes myriad lowly homes, fostered by false patriotism, has its origin in the profit-hungry, capitalist scramble for markets and safe investments. Away with this vile thing, sisters. 'Tis no interest or happiness of ours to send our boys out to die or be maimed for the "fine eyes" of profit-mongering capitalists.

Let us teach our boys and our girls, too, that militarism, the armies and navies, are inimical to our well-being. None better than the mothers can teach their children gentleness and fraternity. Why, then, mothers, listen to the behests of a hireling press and of bullying political tricksters? Why foster the cut-throat, soldier sentiment? Why dress your children in imitation of military and naval uniforms and put toy-swords and pistols in their yet innocent hands; symbols of brutality all?

We read of peace conferences and ask whether most of these apparent would-be peace-makers are not mocking us. Perhaps they find that the cost of these great and growing armaments seriously diminishes their profits. The socialist knows, however, that only with the triumph of the working class and the downfall of capitalism with its war-engendering mad scramble for profit, will peace be established on earth.

Welcome the Socialist Republic then, sisters. It comes to save our men from death in another's battle, ourselves from widowhood, our children from orphanage.

The socialist movement promises mankind, at least, exemption from the scourge of the ages, WAR.

To attain this, the understanding and help of woman is indispensable. Rally, women, declare that the vultures shall no more feast upon your children's flesh. Discuss, study, teach, and join with your husbands, sons and brothers in the movement that shall bring peace and happiness on earth.

But the bloody massacre and maiming of war is after all trivial compared with the slaughter involved by modern industry, run as it is for profit. The opportunities for aggrandisement which the virgin soil of America until recently offered, have nurtured in men and women a feeling that they have only to rush hard enough, to push aside their fellow creatures with the least possible scruple, to win for themselves a position on top where they will be able to drive and live upon the labor of their weaker or more honest fellows. This murderous "strenuosity" is encouraged by the capitalists and their political henchmen because it means cheap production and high profits. That profits may be high and my lady drive in the park, that Seeley dinners may be given, that the Stanford Whites and Harry Thaws and Coreys may indulge their idleness-bred, depraved appetites, 55,000 employees are killed and injured upon the railroads of the United States annually.

Great numbers of young children suffer physical injuries in the mills, while factory and workshop-engendered consumption and general debility claim their countless victims.

The Socialist movement needs the women of the land to come and help send the children where they belong; to the schoolroom and the playing field. Your help is needed to overthrow this cannibal capitalism whose famous incentive, profit, ensures the slaughter of so many, so much suffering amongst men.

THE TRUSTS AND THE DOOM OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The progress of industrial methods operates by steadily reducing the expenditure of labor necessary to produce commodities. The continual introduction of new machinery necessitating the throwing on the scrap heap of machinery often comparatively new but now obsolete, results in the elimination of the smaller competitors. These latter are compelled either to sell their business at a loss or to become bankrupt. This process has resulted in the creation of partial or complete monopolies called trusts. The trust is the culmination of a long line of industrial units. The ascent runs somewhat in this way: from the small independent producer to the partnership, from this to the stock company, through the ring, pool and merger to the perfected trust At each step some progress has been made, some labor dispensed with, some duplicate officials, clerks, canvassers, agents or advertisers dispensed with. Certain industrial plants upon which the living of whole towns depended have been shut down because production therein was not so efficient, not so cheap as in the others. But this progress is not achieved without much pain and injury. Besides the lessened demand for employees and the fact that there remains but one employer to work for, thousands of the smaller competitors, the members of the middle class, are driven to the wall and ruined. They become small struggling storekeepers or employees in their turn. They find themselves being thrust down amongst the proletariat. Their unprosperous condition, together with their education, tends to make them look towards the hireling politician business and the various forms of petty swindling for a living. A few of the more manly and intelligent members of the middle class, seeing that capitalism holds out only disaster for them, turn to the socialist movement for salvation.

The trust and the elimination of the middle class are the coincident results of industrial evolution. The uninterrupted continuance of this process must result in the arrival of the trust of trusts, to a condition where there will be but one employer, who will be able to dictate how we shall live. In spite of all, this is true and desirable progress, and to attempt to return to the condition of small independent production, to the "Jeffersonian democracy" some talk of, is not only reactionary and undesirable but is incompatible with the survival of our civilization.

The trusts work us an injury in that they throw us out of employment and render our escape from the ranks of the proletariat more and more impossigle. Yes. But trust is the instrument, the industrial organization which has brought production to the highest point of efficiency, to the lowest cost of production, and certainly will not give way to a less efficient system. And that the world's wealth should be produced with a minimum of labor, is not that desirable? Certainly!

But does not the trust threaten our complete enslavement?

Yes; but the remedy is plain enough. The trust is not merely an instrument of production, it is also a means of exploitation, a means of enriching the dominant idle few at the expense of the laboring many. It partakes of the two-fold nature of capital. It is itself highly organized capital.

The control of the instruments of production gives the controllers all the advantages of the progress and efficiency of those instruments.

The lesson is clear. *Let us take control of the trusts.* We by our unions and parties have so far sought to influence the direction of industry, to change the hours of labor and to increase wages, and otherwise to ameliorate our conditions. And this we do in our interest, because it is right for us. And now seeing this as the only solution of our trouble, and that this is the road to emancipation, security and leisure, it becomes right for us, by means of our organizations (economic and political), to take possession of the trust property and administer it in our interest, in the interest of the men and women who work, in the interest of the great mass of mankind.

The socialist movement is the educating and organizing of the working class for this great act: *the socialization of the means and instruments of production and distribution.* In justification we do but assert, that access to the machinery of production is indispensable to our life and happiness. Under private ownership we have not this right of access, and therefore we [illegible] insure it by taking possession and control of our means of life.

The dispossessed exploiters cry "banditti"! "confiscation"! But we only reply, "We do but restore to ourselves this wealth that our labor called into being. It is because we wish to put an end to confiscation that we make public property of the instruments of production.

"Come now, do your share of necessary work with us and take your share of the product, or—accept the alternative you offered us—starve."

We have shown that human progress leads us up from savagery, through various kinds of slavery to a condition where we are called upon to establish a society of free citizens owning the land and tools of production in common, and administering them democratically by majority vote.

We have shown the causes of the present common evils and how the triumph of the working class will establish harmony and happiness amongst men, and further, how women may attain their very necessary emancipation. Before making a final summing up and appeal it is necessary that we consider some of the

OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM.

and seek to remove the false notions about it, that interested opponents have carefully planted in the minds of workingmen and women.

The place of honor must be given to our old friend, "the Socialists are those who propose to *divide up* all wealth equally." Of course those who treat us to this old fraud proceed with beautiful and perfect logic to demonstrate how very quickly after the equal division some would have saved and others have spent, with the result that we should quickly be back in the old condition.

When we request our misrepresenters to cite a single Socialist platform or authentic Socialist writing in support of their assertion, they are not able to do so. But still this old fraud will continually pop up. It is still occasionally delivered with beautiful eloquence from many pulpits and is one of the great "standbys" of the press when it has a little socialist-killing to do. Even the school teachers cannot forget it. it.

The real "dividing up" of course is that which the capitalists impose upon us when they take our product and give in exchange a paltry wage, representing only a small part of the value of what we produce.

Again, none so strongly as the socialists, have turned the lime-light upon the present, largely vicious and unhealthy sex relations.

We have not hesitated to "call a spade a spade," believing that thereby mankind will be helped to vigorously struggle for a better condition. We have in consequence incurred the hatred of the beneficiaries of the existing system, and these not being able to controvert our facts and logic have recourse to misrepresentation. Unfortunately many workingmen and women are successfully duped by this trickery.

A great favorite is, "socialists would *abolish marriage and the family.*" This assertion our opponents are only able to support by quoting certain eccentric, sentimental, poetical writers who have given voice to opinions more or less "socialistic." Certain scientific socialists can also be *misread* as predicting this as an inevitable consequence of the economic equality of woman with man.

First of all, those foolish enough to repeat this objection would do well to remember that marriage and the family have not their origin in decree or law, but have grown up with the race and in the race's interest, and are not institutions amenable to establishment or abolition by law. They have their roots deep in the needs and affections of the race.

Best of all, our objectors cannot quote a single authentic socialist platform that proposes to abolish marriage or the family.

Capitalism, which sends father, mother and child to the factory, and causes needy tired girls to marry men they don't love, is then, in the light of this objection, to be considered as the mainstay of family life. What a mockery! Are we to believe that parents will cease to love their children when they no longer have to carry a load of parasites upon their backs?

In view of capitalist practice, as revealed by divorce court and sudden-death records, it looks very much as if this accusation of socialist intentions were a case of "stop-thief."

The absurdity of the accusation can be best appreciated when one thinks of the celibate priests, divorcees, spinsters and 35-year-old bachelors who reproach socialist fathers and mothers with having this intention.

Besides the various other objections that refer to the supposed methods of the Co-operative Commonwealth, such as "destruction of individual liberty and initiative," things which, by the way, have to-day no existence for most of us, and "how will you distribute the products," "won't your officials pilfer just as officials pilfer to-day?" we have to meet certain stock objections to the socialist diagnosis and explanation of the present order.

Opponents commonly explain the existing evils of poverty, unemployment, crime, etc., by saying that these are due to the *laziness, drinking habits, and thriftlessness* of the sufferers and not because the working class is robbed as the socialists claim. Yet we find that where there is the very least laziness, amongst the sweating industries, right there is the greatest poverty. On the other hand where there is the most laziness, amongst the four hundred, there is the greatest wealth.

It is true that the less industrious of the working class will be most often thrown out of employment, *if* they do not become employers' spies or professional strikebreakers. What will suffice to explain the poverty of an individual worker, will not suffice to explain the poverty of the working class as a whole. For, whatever opponents may say, in view of the unbounded wealth that our class produces it remains, itself, wretchedly poor. The workers build palaces and themselves live in tenements comparable to rabbit-hutches. They grow and prepare the best of food and eat the poorest, they provide their master's wife with silk and velvet and their own wives with cotton and shoddy. They build Pullman cars and ship saloons for their exploiters and themselves travel in the steerage or the box-car, or more often yet, stay at home, and never know the world they live in.

And yet there are those who tell us that we are poor because we are lazy. How can women sit patiently and swallow such impudent mendacity?

As to drink, the annual wine bill of many a wealthy person would support comfortably, several families; and yet they, the wine bibbers, wax richer. Supposing that section of the working class that is to-day idle and inefficient because of drink and laziness, was to obey the behests of the "goody-goodies" and vigorously and at all costs seek work and drink no more, what would happen to those already at work? The increase of labor offering itself in the market would inevitably lower the price of labor-power, wages. The regenerates would find either that the capitalists had all the men they needed or that they could have another man's job by working for a lower wage than he was getting. How this would enrich the working class, would it not? Our anti-socialist, prohibitionist friends meet this with a pretty little bit of superficial economics about how the regenerate men would now create a demand for useful commodities such as groceries, better housing, etc., and so cause all to be employed. Of course this would be more than offset by the fact that wage-workers cannot nearly buy the equivalent of their products, by the fact that the brewery, saloon, etc., employees would be thrown upon the labor market and that the employers could do with fewer men owing to the greater efficiency of each. No! our working class "goody-goodies" would do well to remember that their slavish "steady jobs" are only possible because of this very inefficiency, lack of ambition, drinking, etc., they denounce; and to cease stupidly repeating their master's hypocrisies. To clinch the argument we quote from an eminently respectable capitalist source. In the Toronto "Telegram" of the 11th April, 1905, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget announcement is noticed as follows: "He recorded an improvement in the cotton, shipbuilding, and iron and steel industries. On the other hand there had been much pauperism and distress. In analysing the items of revenue, the chancellor noted that the national habits were changing, the change necessarily affecting the financial situation. There was a continual decline in the excise duties on spirits, and the consumption of beer had been less than for any of the past 15 years. Outdoor recreation and excursions were becoming more popular."

Here we have less drinking, an expenditure upon useful things, transportation, etc., and an improved condition of the staple industries—and yet—"much pauperism and distress." Did we not read of the great unemployed demonstrations of that winter? Of course our opponents will shift ground here and talk of "over-population." We need but ask, "Is Ireland overpopulated?"

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1908.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS.
Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIE R. PRESTON,
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary for the legitimate exercise of the right of self-defense on picket-duty, and whom delicacy prevents from personally appearing on the ballot.
For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

Slavery and poverty, then, are only two forms, I might almost say only two names, of the same thing, the essence of which is that a man's physical powers are employed, in the main, not for himself, but for others.

—SCHOPENHAUER.

HILLQUIT, MARX'S "SILLY MAID."

Mr. Morris Hillquit—a National Committeeman of the Socialist party, leading apostle of his party's "backward races" posture, member of the Volkszeitung Corporation, and his party's candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District—is discovered to be the recipient of capitalist political pap. The job is "Inspector of Interpreters"; the pay is $20 an hour, with as many hours, and as often as the pap will come handy.

There are people so "narrow," "intolerant," "theoretical" and otherwise "impractical" that they have raised a cry of horror, considering Mr. Hillquit's act as one of downright political corruption on the part of a Socialist.

These people argue that the job is not one given by a Court. They say, lawyers are theoretical officers of the Court. If a Court appoints a lawyer to a job, he could not very well refuse: it is his duty to assist the Court in the performance of its functions. The Hillquit job is, however, not a Court assignment. It is the gift of a politician — the Hon. Herbert Parsons, Congressman and Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York. These "narrow," "impractical," etc., people insist upon setting their finger upon the fact that Mr. Parsons is a capitalist politician of the regulation devious capitalist politician ways, as exemplified last year by his fusing the Republican with the Hearst city machine.

These "theoretical", etc., people go further. They emphasize the circumstance that the $20-an-hour pay is so excessive a remuneration for a work that others, at least as fit as Mr. Hillquit, are willing to perform and have performed for much less. This circumstance causes the "intolerant", etc., people to look as if the whiff of a dead rat had struck their nostrils.

Nor yet are these "fanatics" content. So utterly "impractical" are they that they peer deeper into the affair, and say that this is no ordinary act of political corruption. They argue that if an anti-capitalist gets a job, say, to clean the cuspidores in the City Hall, the corruption ends there. In Mr. Hillquit's case, they point out, the corruption, or opportunity therefor, extends further. The political pap he holds is not merely pap from a capitalist politician; it is pap that puts him in a position to DISPENSE PATRONAGE. The applicants for interpreterships must "qualify" before the inspectors—not in fitness only, but frequently in unfitness also. Everybody knows how that's done, and that such jobs, as the Socialist Mr. Hillquit was appointed to by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, confer upon the appointee, besides a salary, political power, which is the same as the power to corrupt others. Thus argue these utterly "narrow" people; and they clap their handkerchiefs to their noses; and they raise a noise much as the noise that would be raised if a maid, supposed to be pure and who affected immaculate chastity, were discovered to have had a baby.

In the midst of all this Mr. Hillquit stands forth serene, his virginal front stamped with wonderment, and, with the naiveness of newborn girlhood, he asks, Why all this clatter about such a little bit of a job?

In a foot-note in "Capital" Marx illumines a scathing passage of his text with the story of a "silly maid", who, having given birth to a child, wondered why all that clatter against her—it was only such a little bit of a baby.

THE CLOVEN HOOF IN BRYANISM.

Whether Bryan utters himself upon the Trust, or whether he utters himself upon the Tariff the cloven hoof of the upholder of Labor-skinning ever peeps out of the ample folds of his rhetoric. The burden of Bryan's song is "cheapness." He wants cheap goods. The Tariff raises the price of goods, hence the Tariff is an iniquity; the Trust fixes prices upwards, hence the Trust is likewise an iniquity.

Whom does cheapness concern? It concerns property holders only. Cheapness is no concern of the workingman.

If the tariff is lowered and the necessaries of life decline, the difference will not be pocketed by the workingman. The difference will be pocketed by the employer; who will reduce wages proportionally. If the Trust is smashed and cut-throat competition slashes down prices, that difference likewise will be pocketed by the employers of Labor. The workingman will get not a smell of it.

Cheap goods spells cheap Labor. Not that Labor will be any the worse for it. If it costs a workingman $1.00 a day to keep himself in condition, and prices are reduced, whether by Tariff-smashing or Trust-smashing, 50 per cent., the workingman will be able to get just as much of the necessaries of life with 50 cents as he got before with 100 cents. He is no worse off, but neither is he any better off. He remains just where he was before, for the simple reason that Free Trade or Protection go, to-day, together with wage slavery. By voting for either, the workingman fastens the yoke of slavery to his neck. That yoke establishes that his wages (in actual goods) depend upon his supply in the Labor Market. Seeing that improved machinery steadily raises his supply by the displacement of Labor, it follows that the volume of goods that the workingman gets for his work sinks and must sink—whether the tariff remains what it is, whether it is doctored "by its friends," or whether it is amputated by its enemies.

It is not necessary to point out the cloven hoof of Taftism. That Devil does not deck himself in saintliness. He struts forward, proud of his hoofs, forked tail and horns. With Bryanism it is otherwise. Intent, just as much as Taftism, upon keeping the working class on the hip, Bryanism is so seriously bent upon saving the neck of the small capitalist by denouncing the plutocracy, against whom there is so very much to say truthfully, that Bryan is wrapped in such a cloak of general saintliness that the cloven hoof of his position almost escapes notice.

PROHIBS IN A PICKLE.

No sooner had the Moerlein Brewing Company of Cincinnati started proceedings against the prohibition law of Georgia on the pious ground that the law restricts the public from worshipping according to the dictates of its conscience, in that under the law it is a crime to purchase wine in Georgia for use at the administration of holy communion —no sooner were the Prohibitionists assailed from that quarter, than pious red hot shot began to be poured into them from another quarter, the National Model License League.

The League point blank charges the Prohibitionists with irreligionism. Indeed, part of the League's charges sound very much like the charges hurled at Socialism from the capitalist pulpit. For instance, the League charges the Prohibitionists with the "renunciation of God"; with "treating the Bible with contempt"; with holding that "the teachings and example of Jesus Christ are not to be considered as a safe guide for the Christian to-day"; and with "a blasphemous disregard of Holy Writ." In order to prove its charges the League quotes from "The American Issue," the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, which, answering the Rev. A. W. Pitzer, of Salem, Va., who opposes Prohibitionism, declared:

"We have a progressive revelation, a progressive interpretation, a progressive conception of God and a progressive religion. This man's [Rev. Pitzer's] method of interpreting the Bible would sanction as a rule for to-day all the alleged commands or permissions of Jehovah to ancient Israel; it would endorse and commit the Christian church to all the unprintable propostions of the ancient Hebrew writings. It would nullify the only conception of the Scriptures which adapts them to be a text book of morals and a guide for Christian faith and practice. Henry Demorest Lloyd speaks truly in the closing paragraph of his book entitled 'Man the Social Creator' when he says: 'No man can be truly religious who believes in the God of yesterday or rests in the God of to-day. There is no salvation save in the God of to-morrow.'"

And there you are—the pious Prohibitionist, whose chief theological argument is "God wills it," is here confronted with proof that he renounces the Bible.

People, moved by levity, will roar aloud at the pickle in which Prohibitionists find themselves. Sober-minded folks, who detest drunkenness, who know its physical and moral evils, and who strain for sobriety will relish the thrashing received by that cross of Hypocrisy and Ignorance known as Prohibitionism, which is harming the cause of Sobriety by false pretenses—economic and theologic.

THAT NEW HAVEN CONFLICT AGAIN.

Last week the "New Haven Conflict" was considered from the side that offered an insight into the inner workings of wrongfully constructed Unionism, as graphically illustrated by the New Haven Union of Trolleymen. There is still another side from which to contemplate the identical concern.

The Consolidated Company of trolley lines, which now skirts the Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York coast of the Long Island Sound, originally consisted of separate concerns. The controlling stockholders organized themselves in apple-pie shape. Not only did they merge into one [illegible]ey merged with the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., which had previously merged with the Bridgeport Navigation Company and the Fall River line of steamers, thus monopolizing the traffic and transportation by steam, trolley and boat from Boston to New York. There is no monopoly possible without organization. The same alphabet will spell good and bad words; "organization" also is the source and foundation of good and evil. It props up sane democracy, it also props up monopoly. At any rate the Consolidated Company is thoroughly organized. The Standard Oil may be unimprovable on that head, but then the Consolidated is abreast of Rockefeller's production.

If professions were equivalent to practice, none should advocate the sovereign right of the sovereign citizen to organize more so than the "Consolidated." Labor being, according to Capital, the peer of Capital, and Capital being sovereign, it follows, or should follow, that Labor also is sovereign, and, accordingly, vested with all the attributes of sovereignty, the attribute of the right to organize among the lot. The "Consolidated" exercises the said sovereignty; the Consolidated, accordingly, as a square-dealer and dealer in squareness, must be an advocate of Labor's right to organize, and strong promoter of the same.

Just the opposite! The Consolidated illustrates the fraudulency of the claim regarding Labor's peerhood with Capital. It not only objects to the organization of its employes, it sentences them to starvation if they organize. The alternative it puts to them is—have a crumb and don't organize; or, organize and lack even the crumb.

If a system of Unionism that is so weak as that of the trolley men can be such a gravel in the shoe of the capitalist class as to make them limp, what could not a sanely democratic and otherwise soundly constructed Union accomplish!

A WEINSTOCK IN THE ARSENAL.

If wishes were horses, beggars would ride; and if there is one wish that would be ridden more than any other by our modern idle beggars, the capitalists, it is the wish that there would be no more strikes.

And for good reason. Every strike that is struck in good faith is an indication of growing class-consciousness on the part of the workers. It shows that the workers recognize their right to a say in the conditions they work under, a say also in the distribution of their products. No wonder the capitalists fear a strike.

And no wonder they send their agents over the world to seek out new methods of preventing and breaking strikes. Harris Weinstock, Labor Commissioner of California, is now in Europe on just such an errand.

"It is provided in my bill," says Weinstock, speaking of an experimental measure he is drawing up, "that employers who intend to declare a lockout or a union which intends to strike must give the State Labor Commissioner thirty days' notice in writing, and also appear before this commission. Failure to comply is punishable by a fine of $25 for every workman employed, with a minimum of $1,000, should a lockout be declared. The failure on the part of the union involves a similar fine of $1,000, or, if the union has no funds, an imposition of a fine of $25 on each member."

At which every owner of a shop, mine or factory ought to split his sides with chuckling, and forthwith see that Weinstock's "little bill" is rushed into full-fledged lawship. For it gives labor up, bound hand and foot, to the bosses.

Does anyone suppose the law is meant honestly, or would be taken honestly? A certain $29,240,000 fine imposed in Chicago not very many moons ago is a bright and shining beacon indicative of how honestly laws are taken which fine the ruling class for the little crimes they are compelled to commit in the course of their rulership. All the employers who would pay the fines set down in Weinstock's bill could be counted on the fingers and toes of a man who had lost both hands and both feet in a boiler explosion. That is common knowledge. The workingmen only would be held; the bosses would get off scot-free.

So much for the honesty of the bill. But suppose for the sake of argument that it were meant so. Would the bosses be any the worse off, or the men any better? Nary a bit.

A law which fixed equitable and proportional penalties on two adversaries for violating certain terms of combat must proceed from the premises that the adversaries are evenly matched. Is this the case in the conflict between capital and labor? Not so! Capital has millions; labor has not even pennies. Capital has courts and judges; labor has not even notaries public. Capital has gatling guns and militiamen's bayonets; labor has but bare hands. Capital has all the odds, labor none. About the one thing which could help labor to win a strike would be the suddenness of the rising and the consequent unpreparedness of the employer. That one remaining weapon the Weinstock bill seeks to remove from labor's hand.

Capital can enforce a successful lockout even after the proposed 30 days' or even 130 days' notice. Once labor forewarns capital of a contemplated strike, the strategic point is lost, the effort is thrown away. The two opponents in this case are not evenly matched, and a law that would place the same fine on both for using what on one side is a negligible, and on the other an almost indispensable weapon, is a travesty on law and justice.

A Weinstock is in the arsenal of labor, spiking its guns. Throw him out!

DEFENDED HOMESTEAD MINERS.

St. Paul, September 15.—A telegram received here yesterday announced the death at Miami, Fla., of W. W. Erwin, who was at one time a well-known criminal lawyer of St. Paul. In 1892 Erwin defended without cost the Homestead, Pa., labor leaders who were arrested following the alleged riots there.

S. L. P. MAN SHOT.

Held Up by Highwaymen in Idaho.

Spirit Lake, September 9.—George Franklin, a member of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World, was the victim of a "hold-up" here last Sunday morning. The attempt was made near the corner of Vermont street and Fourth avenue. Franklin was section foreman for the I. & W. N. Railroad at Blanchard. As he was walking toward the Grand Hotel he was halted by the command, "Hands up," and when he looked up to see what was wrong he looked into a big six-shooter behind which were two men. Franklin grabbed the gun with his right hand and as a result had a portion of the last three fingers of his right hand shot off by the tall thug. Franklin then started to run and was again shot in the right leg, the bullet passing through the thick part, coming out on the inside. In running away Franklin dropped his pocket book, which was afterward found by Marshal Warren, the hold-ups getting nothing for their trouble. Franklin was sent to the hospital and is now under the care of Drs. Premotte and Hammond. The holdups are known, and Marshal Warren has no doubt of being able to land them in jail within a short time.

POUREN DEFENSE FUND GROWS.

The Pouren Defense Committee, with headquarters at 320 Broadway, announces further receipts on its defense fund of $708.07. In the list contributions from cities as far west as Chicago and Minneapolis are prominent. The Pouren Defense movement is apparently gripping the whole country hard.

BRYAN AND COMPETITION

Correctly does Bryan say:

"The moment a corporation secures a practical monopoly in the production or sale of any article, certain evils appear which outweigh any good that can come from large production or control."

From these premises Bryan concludes that competition is preferable on the ground that competition protects the purchaser "because those who compete for the opportunity to sell him must show either advantage in price or advantage in quality."

The "because" of the conclusion is wrong. With the falling of the "because" the conclusion falls.

It is one of the unavoidable and abominable features of competition that those who compete for the opportunity to sell deteriorate the quality of their goods. They do not need to "show" the purchaser an "advantage in price." That the purchaser can see for himself. What the competitor must "show" is an "advantage in quality." If by "to show an advantage in quality" is meant to bunco the purchaser, then, indeed, competition does the showing to perfection. If, however, by "to show an advantage in quality" is meant to furnish such advantage, then competition fails signally.

Here and there, and then very temporarily, competition may actually "show an advantage in quality," meaning thereby furnish the public with superior goods, or accommodation. As a rule, however, competition does just the reverse.

Classic, to this day, have remained the pages of Fourier in which he exposes the villanies of adulteration practised by competitors. Indeed, Fourier traces the earliest beginnings of capitalism to that very practice of the early bourgeois competitors of trying "to show an advantage in quality," whereas the goods with which he undersold his competitor were shoddy. Competition being, not emulation, but cut-throatism, competitors cut not only the throats of their employes, they cut the throats also of the purchaser to whom they pretend to "show an advantage in quality."

Again we repeat, If concentration were inseparable from private monopoly, then the evils which now appear in its wake and which "outweigh any good that can come from large production or control" would be unescapable by the human race, as unescapable as earthquakes. But concentration is not inseparable from "private monopoly." "Private monopoly" is only an incident, a temporary incident of concentration—as temporary as the navel string is to birth. The evils, each and every of the evils, that Bryan correctly points out as appearing the moment concentration secures a practical monopoly, are incidental only to the private ownership of concentration; they are not essential to concentration. The instant the navel string of private ownership is cut, that instant all the evils that to-day accompany the Trust cease.

Competition is inherently harmful. The Trust is harmful only as long as it is private property. As social or collective property the Trust retains only the "good that comes from large production or control."

The Trust is a social growth of potential good to the nation. That potentiality is thwarted so long as the Trust combines two mutually repellant conditions — "collective labor" and "private ownership." The modern Social Question against which the noses of both Bryan and Taft are bumping is the struggle of Social Evolution to adjust the system of ownership to the system of production. Production no longer being private, or individual, production having become collective, the system of ownership must be collective also.

All society co-operates to-day in production—all society must own and control the national plant of production.

Competition is as archaic in man's struggle with Nature, as the blunderbuss is archaic in battle.

NEWBURGH SOCIALISTS

Form Organization and Prepare for an Active Projaganda.

Newburgh, N. Y., September 16.—A number of local Socialists met and formed a branch of the Socialist Labor Party here last Sunday. J. M. Long was elected organizer, L. Meisler secretary, and A. Murdell treasurer. Fifteen men joined the new body.

The Hebrew Workmen's Circle sent a committee to the new organization to ask support in holding a Pouren mass meeting. A committee of three was immediately elected to co-operate.

Steps were taken to secure speakrs to address mass meetings in the present campaign. The campaign committee will consider arrangements for this purpose on Sunday, Sept. 27, at J. M. Long's home, 70 Smith street.

Newburgh will be given a thorough education in the principles and platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

WHOM TO VOTE FOR

An Analysis of the Different Programs — What a Socialist Party Must Be Clear Upon.

By M. Ruther, in the Holyoke Daily Transcript, Sept. 4.

The lines of political battle array are drawn, the platforms of the parties formulated, the standard bearers chosen, the slogans sounded. It is now up to the voters to toe the mark and give preference to their choice.

The Republican party being in power, dominating the destiny of the nation, says to the voters: Stand by us and we will continue to manage affairs for your benefit as we have in the past.

The Democratic party, through its agencies, announces to the voters that it will serve their interests better if they will turn out of power the Republicans and replace them by Democrats. The Prohibition party objects to neither Republican nor Democratic office holders, provided King Alcohol is not permitted to raise havoc with the subject voter.

The Independent party, being a new factor in American politics, appeals to many voters as a novelty and through its leaders informs the voters that the concentration of capital into trusts is injurious to their interests and asks their support in order to turn out Republicans and Democrats and replace them by men who will pass legislative measures intended to curb the arrogant tendencies of the trust magnates.

The Socialist party, under Debs' leadership announces that a co-operative commonwealth will be established in place of the capitalist system of production if the voters will stand by that party in preference to all others.

The Socialist Labor Party, with Preston as its standard bearer—a man serving a twenty-five years' sentence in the Nevada State Prison, is a puzzle to many people. It cannot be said that this is a freak party from which anything unusual might be expected, for the reason that the Socialist Labor party has been in the political arena a generation and has at times polled a good sized vote in State and municipal elections.

Why, then, does it not put up some popular man for its leading candidate? Doesn't the party want a big vote? Why do they go through a campaign except to get a big vote?

Why have they chosen a "jail bird" for its standard bearer?

The answers to these questions reveals at once the true position of the Socialist Labor party in American politics and explains the fundamental difference between itself and all other parties.

It emphasizes the fact that political action is the outcropping of economic conditions of a people. Changing conditions change political action — not the reverse. For that reason the Socialist party cannot give the voters the co-operative commonwealth even though the voters gave them the political power to do so.

Likewise the Independent party cannot curb the advancing avalanche of the trusts, because the Independent party believes in the capitalist system which is based upon the private ownership of the means of production for profits.

Put the Prohibition party in power and no economic conditions are changed because that party too believes in the profit system whether the profits come from a barrel of hard cider or from the labor of a farm hand. In Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, the Prohibition party has had full sway and the labor conditions are deplorable.

The Democrats have been in full possession of the nation's political power and are still in power in many States and municipalities. Are the labor conditions fairer under their regime? Hardly.

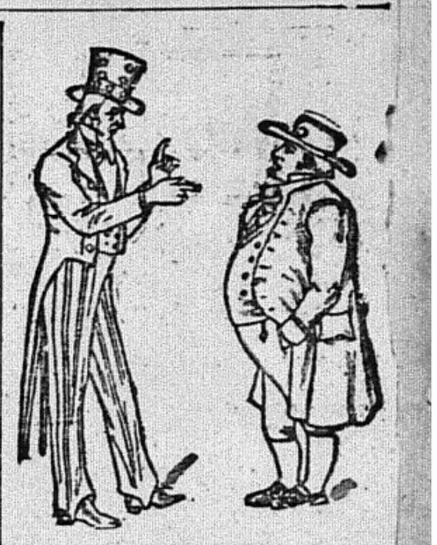
The Democratic party is no longer a living political party. It is only the shadow of the Republican party and differs in nowise from the component parts of that party who are dyed in the wool believers in capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only **party in the** field who goes to the root **of the thing** politically. It says to the voters that the economic conditions of the American working class cannot be bettered by any political tinkering.

A change of conditions can only be brought about by the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and this can only be accomplished by the workers en masse when they realize that the change is inevitable for their own good. To accomplish this object, the economic organization of the workers for the object in view is the real beginning of political wisdom.

The struggle is inherent in the capitalist system, and will come to the surface whenever the tension becomes acute. Give Socialists all the political

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I know so many good hearted men and women among the Socialists that, for their own sakes, I hope they will never live to see the victory of the party. That day must be a very sad day for them. They would find out how they miscalculated things; it would break their hearts.

UNCLE SAM—For instance?

B. J.—For instance, they overlook the scabs. Now, one little question punctures your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called. What will you do with the scab, seeing there is so many of them?

U. S.—What—WE would do—with the SCAB?

B. J.—Yes; what would you do with him?

U. S.—Do you know what a scab is?

B. J.—Of course I do.

U. S.—A scab is a man who either has no work or very poor work, and is willing to take the place that another strikes against because that job, bad as it may be, is better than what he now gets.

B. J.—I'll accept that definition. It suits me exactly. What are you going to do with him in your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S.—If you accept the definition you must accept all that flows from it.

B. J.—So I do.

U. S.—Then you must accept the conclusion that there is to-day virtually a condition of famine for many in the country.

B. J.—I'll grant that. There is not enough for all; if you fill some starving mouths you must take away from others and—

U. S.—Expose THESE to starvation?

B. J.—Just so; you would be robbing Peter to pay Paul, so to speak.

U. S.—You think there is not enough wealth for all—

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Do you think so from the presence of the scab, who being ready to take a poor job, shows he is starving?

B. J.—Now you got it.

U. S.—And you conclude that, being so, somebody MUST starve?

B. J.—Correct.

U. S.—Did you ever read about that $2,000,000 outfit that old Leiter, of Chicago, bestowed on his daughter, the Vice-Reine of India, Lady Curzon?

B. J.—No! did he?

U. S.—Yes; besides, her dower was about $5,000,000.

B. J.—You don't say!

U. S.—And you evidently don't know that we of America are supporting about 200 other precious heiresses in royal style abroad?

B. J. (greatly surprised)—You make my head swim!

U. S.—Now, do you imagine that all these precious loafers would starve if 90 per cent. of this wealth that Labor and not they, produced were turned to the mouths now starving?

B. J. (recovering from his surprise) —No; they would not starve. But that doesn't alter the case. What would you do with these starvelings in your Cooperative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S.—Well, to tell you what we would do with the scab in our "Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called," I shall first tell you something else that will also be brand new to you. What we Socialists are really after is not so much the wealth these capitalists consume, but the machinery of production that they have robbed society of. That machinery of production (we call it "capital") is capable of producing an abundance for all. It does not do that to-day, because the robber class of capitalists don't find their account in allowing it to do so. Stripped from this private ownership that prevents machinery from being as productive as it can, and no longer needing the hordes of unproductive hirelings that capitalism breeds, no one need starve. He who will work will have the enjoyment of the abundance he produces. Where will the "scab" be then? In our "Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called," there will be left only the word "scab" as a reminder of the dirty social system that **we shall have overthrown.**

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A WORD FROM PRESTON TO HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

To Those Who Have Written to Me and Received No Direct Reply:

Comrades, Fellow Workers and Friends: There have been many of you who have written to me and received no answer. I must ask your forbearance, for I assure you that it is not through lack of desire that I have failed to reply. My time is so disposed that I have only a short while each day when conditions permit of writing, and the necessary facilities are limited too.

There are many communications that I should wish to respond to, but my abilities are too much taxed to meet the demand.

I wish to thank each of you for the interest you have taken in my efforts to secure justice, and for your loyal support toward that end.

Your many words of encouragement and good will have been a great source of solace and fortitude to me, and I wish to assure you of my gratitude. I am much in your debt and hope for a day when I may repay you, directly or otherwise, in so far as my abilities shall permit.

Due to your generous efforts in my behalf I am very hopeful of an early deliverance, and appreciate your support accordingly.

Thankfully, I am yours for Emancipation,

M. R. Preston.

Nevada State Prison,
Carson City, Sept. 7.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My subscription having expired, please renew.

I am pleased to state that no paper defends the interest of the wage worker better than the Daily and Weekly People. I hope every workingman and woman will read it.

F. H.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 10.

S. L. P. EDUCATION NEEDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A goodly number of the Socialist party men I meet are smarting under the lash of their leaders because of their terming certain divisions of the working class "backward races." All of these men whom I met are wishing for unity of the two parties. They can't see that the proletarians are being kept divided by the business interests of the S. P.

The sooner that the revolutionary proletarians leave the ranks of that reactionary Socialist party, the quicker will unity be brought about, not only on the political field but on the industrial field as well. Time and education will vindicate the Socialist Labor Party position.

D. Rudnick.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 14.

A GENIAL JOSHER.

To the Daily and Weelky People:—My Much Mistaken Friend — Your alleged Socialist paper has been sent to my address and according to label is to be sent until Nov. 29th next.

You will please discontinue same, as I do not wish to be suspected of connection with or sympathy with any quasi-Socialistic party. Get over the fence and join the International Socialist Party and you can have my subscription, paid up. I don't want anything to do with you otherwise. I am a union carpenter (Int. C. & J. of A., Webb City, Mo., 1503) and am strictly in favor of joining forces with the International Socialist Party and no other. Your party has long been outgrown and is mostly forgotten by us real live Socialists. A bas De Leon! Awaiting your regeneration.

Alvah H. Mitchell.

Carthage, Mo., Sept. 13.

CAN'T BE WITHOUT IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see by the label on the wrapper of my Daily People that my present subscription will expire on Sept. 17th, and as I feel that the Daily People is a factor in spreading the principles of correct Socialism and that I should cease to grow in the movement without it, therefore I feel that I can not afford to be without it. You will please find enclosed three and one-half dollars ($3.50) for the Daily for another year.

Eugene C. Williams.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 10.

WILL VOTE FOR GILLHAUS AND MUNRO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Is it possible the Republicans and Democrats can be openly denouncing each other when in this city they hang their flags across Elm street on one and the same string?

In 1900 I worked and voted for Debs and Harriman, Social-Democratic party. This year I work and vote for Gillhaus, proxy for Preston, and Munro, Socialist Labor Party. Good reasons why, because the S. L. P. doesn't advocate paying interest on the moneyed lords' bonds, but rather opposes it.

Geo. Howie.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 13.

THAT "RATIFICATION."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Party and Abe Cahan, Editor of the "Vorwaerts" and chairman of the Hillquit ratification meeting on Thursday night, got a reception which was not just on the program that evening. Cahan misrepresented the proceedings of the Socialist Labor ratification meeting of the night before, accusing De Leon, Hillquit's opponent, of resorting to slander and abuse in his campaign. Immediately there was a general hubub from the hosts who knew the charge was false. From all over the theatre came protests giving Cahan the lie. Pandemonium reigned every time that Cahan returned to his misrepresentations. Every mention of De Leon's name brought forth cheers for the "Old Man" and for the S. L. P. Finally Cahan found it advisable to swing a different tack, leaving De Leon alone, and then order was restored. The same experience was made by all the other speakers.

The demonstration was a brilliant testimonial of the fact that the East Side population in general and of the Ninth Congressional District in particular, are alive to the situation in this campaign and will not allow themselves to be humbugged. It taught the S. P. politicians on the platform that their anti Socialist anti-immigration posture to please millionaires is resented by a large mass of wide awake East Siders.

E. S. L.

New York, September 11.

WORKING FOR POUREN IN TACOMA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending herewith some petitions for Pouren, and will get more at street meetings, as these were gotten this evening.

We are holding good street meetings here in Tacoma, and literature sales are fairly good. The wage workers are all breaking up their happy homes and carrying them on their backs in search of Teddy's prosperity.

At a Socialist party meeting the other night the question was asked, Why are there two Socialist parties? The speaker refused to answer it. I demanded the box to reply, but he kept butting in so I could not talk. Later I answered the question from the street to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

J. M. Lee.

Tacoma, Wash., September 6.

WORK FOR POUREN IN NEVADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am enclosing petition with a few names attached, to be used in favor of Jan Pouren. If the readers of our paper bestir themselves slightly they can make it possible for the S. L. P. to add a great voice to the protest against an international outrage. The monster called the Russian government shall not be permitted to vent her vengeance on a great and brave soul. The very spirits of Washington, Patrick Henry and Lincoln protest against this hideous plot. All ye who love freedom, no matter what your religious or political opinions are, help us to defy the despotism of the northern empire. We can all work together for humanity and progress if we will. As we should hope that other countries would have furnished a haven for our Washington if the vicissitudes of fate had made him a wanderer before the triumphant English, let us furnish a haven for this unfortunate patriot. In future years the good act will bless us.

The other day I heard a good illustration of the spirit of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The blacksmiths and boilermakers and machinists have, up to the present date, been meeting in a hall owned by the B. of L. E. Some time ago the machinists ventured to post on the bulletin board a list of the firms and retail dealers who are considered unfair to organized labor, that is, in the vicinity of Sparks and Reno. The engineers observed the posted notice, and it aroused their ire, and the machinists were ordered to take down the objectionable matter. The three shop orders became indignant at the autocratic demand, and have decided to hold their meetings hereafter at some other hall where freedom exists.

Brotherhood.

Sparks, Nev., Sept. 8.

THE S. L. P. STAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the present time Section Cincinnati is holding four street meetings a week. Theodore Bernine and myself conduct these meetings.

Our programme is for me to open the meetings and introduce Bernine. After he is done speaking I answer the questions and close the meeting. Now here is a question, more frequently asked than any other: "What would be the result of the election of your ticket?"

This is how I answer it: "If it was possible for us to create a sufficient amount of favorable sentiment among the workers, in the present campaign, to elect our ticket, that election would result at the present time in indefinitely postponing the economic emancipation of the working class, because the working class at the present time is not organized on the economic field, and victory on the political field without an organized working class in the mine, shop and mill would be worse than useless. This economic force is absolutely essential; the workers must unite on both the economic and political field to attain victory."

B. G. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.

ST. LOUIS DOESN'T DIFFER FROM OTHER CITIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The condition of the workingmen in the city of St. Louis is as bad as it is in any other large city of the country. A great many of them are out of employment, or working half time. The cost of living, including rents, is high, and many are forced to huddle their families together in two or three rooms. Some of the families are forced to take in a boarder or two in order to make both ends meet.

These "homes" are like a puzzle card: Find the room where the boarders sleep. It is the room where there is the most air and light.

Good God, man! If your solution to the puzzle is correct, then where do the husband, wife and three children sleep?

Mr. Capitalist, permit me to put a question to you. Is this the home that you accuse the Socialists of wanting to break up?

Those people are all foreigners, did you say? Well, what of it? The point is that they are members of the working class, who produce all wealth. Then why should they be forced to huddle together like crawfish in the little boy's fishbag? There are lots of Americans in precisely the same conditions; Americans who shoot off fireworks every Fourth of July; Americans whose ancestors crossed the Delaware river with Washington, or fought and suffered with him at Valley Forge.

H. J. Poelling.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12.

DOINGS IN KANSAS CITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Kansas City is on the firing line. We have been holding two meetings a week on 11th and Grand streets and two on 5th and Main streets.

Some months ago we sent an invitation to the local "Socialist" party to discuss the difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party. The reply was to the effect that the S. L. P. was not recognized as a political party, but the invitation was given to the individual members of the Socialist Labor Party to go to the Socialist party hall and ask any of the members any questions they wished. It is plain from this that the S. P.'s evaded the issue and wished to embroil the S. L. P. members in useless and time-consuming wrangles. Needless to say, the members of the S. L. P. treated the reply as it should have been treated.

With the advent of warm weather and the season for open air agitation, the local speakers of the S. P. did not make their appearance. Spring has passed and we are nearing the fall and still the local speakers of the S. P. have not made their appearance in street meetings. Two open air meetings were held by the S. P. the speakers being imported from different parts of the state.

On Tuesday, Aug. 25th, a Mr. Berry of Joplin, Mo., held a meeting on 11th and Grand Ave. While he was on the stand the writer challenged him to debate the question "Resolved, That the Socialist party does not deserve the confidence and support of the working class." He would be glad to meet me in debate, but, he said, "You see I am under pay of the Socialist party to speak here to-morrow night."

While talking to Berry some of the S. P. men shouted, "Give him the stand," which he did.

After mounting the stand a few of the Socialist party members started hooting and jeering. A few raps soon restored order, and I proceeded to show that the Socialist party was like the capitalist pulpiteers. With the phrase "Workers of the world, unite" ever upon its lips, it catered to that race hatred on the international field which keeps workingmen of one nationality separated from workingmen of another nationality, while the capitalists sit back in glee congratulating themselves on winning to their support such an ally to further disrupt the workers. On the national field, always shouting, "Workingmen of the world, unite," and under the thinly veiled cant and hypocrisy labeled "neutrality" the S. P. aided and abetted that archdisrupter of the workers of this land, the A. F. of L., while treacherously stabbing in the back the men who were striving to cement the ranks of the workers on the industrial field.

Berry replied in a rambling hodgepodge manner. As to industrial unionism, why he was individually in favor of it, but—. As to the immigration question, "Why," he said, "even after Socialism is established there will be a race question to settle."

By this time some of the local lights of the S. P. were becoming fidgety, and when Berry finished, Thompson, a member of the I. T. U. and of the S. P., took the stand and in a rabid frenzy shouted the old, old shout, "De Leonism, De Leonism, De Leonism."

Thompson was asked, "Did not the S. P. local refuse to discuss the difference existing between the two parties?"

"That's a lie," shouted Thompson, and then he was exhausted.

We have to run down many slanders against the I. W. W. and against the speakers for the S. L. P. Bernard McCaffrey, formerly of the S. P. in Omaha, Nebraska, and now a member of the S. L. P. has been speaking on the streets for us.

Some of the members of the S. P. circulated the story that McCaffrey was expelled from the I. W. W. for scabbing upon the Spongers and Cleaners' Industrial Union of Kansas City, Mo. In the first place, there never was such a union of the I. W. W. in Kansas City; in the second place, McCaffrey never followed that kind of work for a livelihood; in the third place, McCaffrey never had his actions in the I. W. W. questioned. But all this does not matter to the propagators of slander. This is not written as a defense of McCaffrey, but it explains why the Socialist party local has deserted the street agitation, and avoided an open discussion.

On Sept. 2, Debs spoke at Convention Hall. The audience numbered in the neighborhood of 4,500. The pure rant and nonsense of the speakers who preceded Debs can be dismissed as not even good space fillers. When Debs came upon the stage there was loud cheering from about three hundred throats. A frantic effort was made to arouse the enthusiasm of the crowd. The booster, A. M. Simons, on the stage frantically waved his handkerchief and arms; the cue was taken up by a few followers in the audience, but it was a flat failure. The crowd simply would not enthuse. Before Debs finished speaking the crowd grew restless and many of them left in groups of fifty and a hundred.

The burden of Debs' speech was to the effect that all the ills of the workers were due to ignorance. Of course the inference was to be drawn that the intellectual hierarchy of the Socialist party was to dispel the ignorance of the workers and all would be well. The analyzing of Debs' speech would take up too much space, but it may be summed up by saying that to the writer it appears that Debs' knowledge of economics and tactics is gained by devoting his leisure in studying a book of antonyms and synonyms.

Chas. Rogers.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 12.

USING DEBS AS A MONEY CATCHER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Debs' "Red Special" did not materialize in Ogden, but Debs put in a tardy appearance at Glenwood Park about 4:30 p. m. Five minutes before the carriage drove up to the Saucer Track, a man with a bunch of tickets printed "Fifty cents admission" hurriedly entered the ticket office, ordered the track cleared of people and began hawking: "Get your tickets to hear Debs."

Scores of people turned away in silent contempt; some voiced indignation, anger and astonishment. With an eye to business and maybe awed by the temper of the crowd, the seller came down to two bits. By this time Debs arrived and a mob surged after him, only to be checked on the stairway in panic fashion by the demand for tickets.

Debs protested against any charge being made and in a few minutes the balance of the crowd was admitted free. The audience kept gathering for ten minutes after the speaking began. Those who remained in the seats were out of earshot of the speaker's voice, and carefree children raced back and forth on the track distracting audience and speaker.

Debs says the railroads side-tracked the "Red Special," which they certainly could. Local S. P.-ites say the Trades Assembly is to blame because they had charge of the arrangements. That is a likely story, because the S. P. leaves its press in the hands of capitalists who gag and mislead the members. Logically, can they do otherwise than turn over the offices they expect to capture to the enemy "for the sake of harmony"? For the sake of harmony the S. P. is watchful to stamp out any spark of class-consciousness that may develop, so that it is habitual for members to applaud statements that they and the class to which they belong are hopelessly foolish. He who makes such statements must be malicious or ignorant, and those who applaud let them speak for themselves only.

It is the hope of your correspondent that capitalism will continue to find side tracks on which to deposit its abortions until the sound tactics and principles exemplified by the Socialist Labor Party are embraced and real harmony in working class ranks is opposed to the capitalist exploiter.

One Present.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 9.

M. E. KLEIMMINGER.

Whereas, Our late comrade, M. E. Kleimminger, has died; and

Whereas, He was one of our most active members and his loss most keenly felt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep felt sympathy with the family of our late comrade; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Section and a copy sent to the party press.

J. Bobinsky,
M. Ledermann,
Committee.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17.

WHOM TO VOTE FOR.

(Continued from page 4.)

power they ask for but neglect the economic organization of the masses and their class knowledge of the true nature of the struggle, and they will be as helpless as any well-meaning Republican, Democrat or Prohibition reformer. We have a Socialist Millerand Minister of Commerce in Paris, and he sat dumb while the French soldiers shot the striking sailors.

In Germany three million voters support the Socialists and they have hundreds of representatives, in Parliament, state and town legislative bodies, and yet the strikes of German workmen against their capitalist masters are as fierce as anywhere.

In Haverhill, the Socialists had a mayor, aldermen, councilmen and two representatives in the General Court. Did the Haverhill workers get even a smell of the co-operative commonwealth? In Brockton, the same; in Milwaukee, Wis., Sheeboygan, and other places, the Socialists have been elected. Did that better the workers' condition? The fact is, Socialism cannot be voted into power. Socialism can only be established by the workers through their economic organization coupled with their determination to establish it.

These are the conditions necessary for a successful political outcome. The warring economic conditions of capitalist interests make politics necessary. Politics is the clearing house of capitalism. Harmonize the economic interests of the nation and politics will no longer be needed. Can they be harmonized? Yes, when production becomes social instead of private enterprise and beneficial to all the citizens instead of a few.

Will it be done? Yes, unless the march of progress to a higher civilization is stopped for the benefit of the few.

That is the reason the Socialist Labor Party takes part in the political sham battles of capitalism to better emphasize these truths which sooner or later all parties must recognize if they wish to remain abreast of modern progress.

The Socialist Labor Party nominated Preston and stands by him because he was doing picket duty in a strike in Goldfield, Nev., and when the originator of the trouble threatened him with a shotgun, he killed the man with a revolver. The Socialist Labor Party looks upon Preston as a victim of the class struggle between labor and capital.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. T., CINCINNATI, O.—Now to your second question—

The benefit to the working class in electing S. L. P. men to Congress lies mainly in the improved oportunity such a man would have to preach the Revolution, and the mere fact of his or their election would improve the chances of being heard. Moreover, a few alert Revolutionists in Congress could put a spoke into many a capitalist wheel of iniquity. To-day the capitalist politicians in Congress have nobody to watch them even.

A. B., NEW YORK—Now to your second question—

You do not seem to know that the month of September comes after the month of January. Your point implies that September precedes January in the same year. The S. L. P. offered Unity to the S. P. in January of this year, upon the basis of the International Congress—minority representation, the Trades Union principle that the Union is an essential factor in the Revolutionary Movement, and against any anti-immigration proposition that dislocates the working class. After that at the S. P. national convention, that party went back upon all these principles. Its Trades Union declaration and its immigration declaration are at war with what the International Congress had adopted, and what they were supposed to stand by. Of course, having repudiated these principles, they also rejected Unity. Consequently, to justify the joining of the S. P., now after it has officially repudiated those principles, on the ground that, before it repudiated them, the S. L. P. offered unity—such a reasoning betrays your having been trepanned by schemers. The S. L. P. justly fights the S. P. to-day.

When you recover, you will give a wide berth to your deceivers.

E. L., NEWARK, N. J.—Go to your State Committee for the correction.

S. S. O., TONOPAH, NEVADA—Address Camille Huysmans, Sec'y Int'l Socialist Bureau, care of Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium.

H. K., NEW PORT, R. I.—This office is not aware of any "colored woman having had trouble with Senator Platt, or any other Platt." As to the Senator he has had trouble enough with white women galore to satisfy his ambition for "trouble with women."

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your second question—

There is a 3d Vol. of Capital. Kerr and Co. are the publishers of the translation. As to the merits of the 3d Vol., it was not written by Marx. Engels compiled it from notes left by Marx. It is rather a tribute of piety to the memory of Marx than a useful work. The two volumes of Capital contain in digested shape the undigested material of the 3rd Vol.

Next question next week.

E. P., ONEONTA, N. Y.—The "conditions in England" (presumably you mean Great Britain and Ireland) are substantially what they are in America. He who would preach the Socialist Labor Party theory of united political and economic action, with a system of economic organization that will be able to assume the reins of government on the day of political victory,—he who would preach that for England, and something else for America is a three-card-monte sharp.

F. C. R., HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—Now to your second question—

A lawyer would have but a poor chance to make his living in a "community that practiced the forgiveness of sin."

T. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is just **such phrases** as that that keep a workingman in helpless subjection, and eventually drive him into acts of blind rage to his undoing. "Freedom" and "Government" can exist in the same place and at the same time. There is no freedom possible unless there is an abundance of production; there is no abundance of production possible without cooperation upon a large scale; there is no cooperation on a large scale possible without organization; finally, there is no organization possible without Government, that is, central directing authority. And there you are. He who opposes Government and yet expects freedom is caught in the meshes of a contradiction the only practical effect of which is to throttle him.

J. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Had The People only "pronounced Hanford a scab", he would not howl. The reason why he howls is that The People did worse. It committed the unpardonable offence of proving the charge.

J. P. E., SALT LAKE, UTAH—1st: Sue's "History of a Proletarian Family across the Ages" is being published serially in French by the Libraire du Progres, No. 3, rue des Grands Augustins, Paris, VI.; price, 2 francs per month. The number of instalments is not stated.

2nd: No Labor News pamphlets are translated into French. Lafargue's "Right to Be Lazy" and Herve's "Antipatriotism," of which the Labor News has English translations, can be gotten in the original French from the office of Le Socialiste, 16 rue de la Corderie, Paris, III. (10 centimes). Communicate with that house for information on their splendid assortment of pamphlets and books.

C. M. T., CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—The Social Democracy, either before or after it fused with the S. P., never met the S. L. P. in conference with a proposition to drop the "Democracy" from its name, the S. L. P. to drop the "Labor," and the two to unite as the "Socialist Party." An invitation from the Social Democracy for a conference to be held at Indianapolis in Sept. 10, 1901, was voted down by the S. L. P., on the ground that Unity could not be the fruit of compromise, but of oneness of conviction—a ground which time has proven was correctly taken.

A. W., OAKLAND, CAL.—The term "manufacturer of panics" applied to Rockefeller, means this: There is every indication that Morgan, Rockefeller, Schiff and a few other powerful financiers helped along and intensified the crash of last October, with the conscious purpose of thereby freezing out a host of minor competitors and buying them up at next to nothing. Senator La Follette's speech against the currency bill showed up the manoeuvre very completely. But of course there had to be the economic ripeness of conditions, or there could have been no manoeuvre.

J. K., YONKERS, N. Y.—Daniel De Leon is not a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and hence had no vote on the matter.

M. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—1st: Since the Preamble of the I. W. W. declares that the organization does not endorse any political party, no speaker for it can consistently give advice from the platform to vote for any party.

2nd: A political party can organize the workers into economic unions as little as the union can organize them into a political party. It would be like the army attempting to organize recruits into ship-crews for the navy. Their fields are different.

3rd: Whether a revolutionary economic organization of the working class can be affiliated with a political party? Affiliation or whatever it may be called, some connection there eventually must be. Unless the same body of workingmen are members of a revolutionary economic organization to administer production when it gets into power, and are at the same time members of a revolutionary political party to voice their demand for the control of production, the revolution will be unaccomplishable.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

W. J. McS., PEORIA, ILL.; F. K., HARTFORD, CONN.; K. K., KNOXVILLE, TENN.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; J. B., SAN PEDRO, CAL.; E. R., SHAWMUT, CAL.; G. S. H., KELSEYVILLE, CAL.; E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.; R. F., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. S., DIGHTON, KAN.—Matter received.

IS IT SO DIFFERENT NOW?

A Tell-Tale Paragraph from an Official Document.

When slave labor existed and when peonage was practiced in Cuba, the owner of such "cafetales" as these could remain in the luxury of the time in the coast or vega town, or better still, in Habana or Madrid, and be certain that his coffee plantation was producing him a handsome income. In those days it cost but a few cents to feed a laborer and he or she could gather many pounds of coffee berries each day.—U. S. Consular Reports.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was held at 131 Laidlaw street, Jersey City. Meeting was called to order by financial secretary Langraf in the chair, Butterworth secretary pro tem. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Correspondence from E. Romary, laid over for new business. Letter from H. Langraf on situation in Paterson; same course.

Credentials for Essex County received and delegate seated.

From Leske, letter resigning from the party; returned to Essex County.

Application for membership-at-large from E. Iazzone received and placed on roll.

Bill for delegate to national convention ordered paid.

Report of Essex County holding outdoor meeting; find workers more willing to listen to the principles of Socialism.

Hudson County holds meeting every week to interested workers.

Passaic County: lengthy report on conditions in Paterson; reports received.

Paterson report laid over for new business.

On the report of Leske on securing signatures, the S. E. C. decided to hold special meeting on Sept. 27, when all outstanding nomination papers filled must be in the hands of the secretary pro tem with no delay and the matter of stolen petitions left in hands of Section Essex.

On the letter of H. Langraf and E. Romary general condition of Section Passaic County was discussed, and the following resolution passed:

"Whereas, Section Passaic County has been duly notified to show cause why the appeal of Rudolph Katz against the Section should not be sustained;

"Whereas, The Section ignored the summons of the State Executive Committee and failed to comply with its request; and

"Whereas, Section Passaic County is not organized in accordance with Arti- 4, Section 1, to wit:

"When in any city or town a Section is subdivided into branches, it shall form a city or town organization;

"Whereas, Section Passaic County was composed of three branches but had no central or general committee, one branch acting as the Section at times and again as a branch at other times, thus giving a minority in the Section an opportunity to control the majority;

"Whereas, This state of affairs was exploited by a coterie of veiled dynamiters, to keep the Section in a perpetual wrangle, preventing the Section from carrying on the work which it was organized for; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Section Passaic County be suspended; and be it further

"Resolved, That Comrade George P. Herschaft proceed to Paterson on Saturday, Sept. 19, and reorganize the Section with loyal S. L. P. men in Passaic County, and in accordance with the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party."

John C. Butterworth,
Secretary pro tem.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

A special meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. will be held on SUNDAY afternoon Sept. 27, 3 o'clock sharp, at 131 Laidlow Ave, Jersey City.

Sections and members-at-large collecting signatures on state nomination papers should send filled out lists to the undersigned before Sunday's special meeting. All papers should be filled by next Sunday.

John C. Butterworth,
Sec'y pro tem.
110 Albion Ave., Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting of above held on Friday, Sept. 18, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, with Moskowitz in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

B. Reinstein writes as to procuring signatures in several counties.

H. Gunn writes having completed several counties and that P. E. De Lee is to speak at Gloversville.

J. Donohue asks to be excused from previous meeting; granted.

Viscosi of Gloversville sends $4.50 for State Campaign Fund.

Section Newburgh has reorganized with 15 members.

Communication from State Secretary in reference to sending out votes to Sections.

Motion made and seconded to call upon Sections to make nomination for National Committeeman for 1909; carried.

Motion to adjourn.

F. A. Olpp, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

Dr. S. Rosenzweig, New York	$2.00
Richard Holland, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Gilbert Smith, Lawrence, Mass.	.80
Wm. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover, Mass.	4.00
E. C. Williams, Vallejo, Cal.	1.50
M. Lechner, New York	1.00
A. Dodge San Jose, Cal.	.25
V. P. Bailor, Portland, Oreg.	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	2.00
M. Engel, San Francisco Cal.	1.00
Total	$14.55
Previously acknowledged	3,032.09
Grand Total	$3,046.64

The news items state that $1,000,000.00 were taken to Rome to swell the coffers of Peter's Pence. Would to God they were here.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Penna. met Sept. 13, at 2309 Lebanon St. with Thomas as chairman. Present: Gray, Weber, Thomas, Rupp, Clever, Pearce, Brucker, Zikmond, Mueller. Absent: Drugmand, Clark.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications were received from P. Augustine, regarding letter from Arthur Losey. From A. Mullen, Section Philadelphia, stating that Hugh Bolton is their nominee for N. E. C. member, and inquiring about nomination paper. From H. Spittal, Section Erie, asking if the S. E. C. intended sending out a speaker this year. From Geo. Dibb, sending nomination paper and asking for a speaker in his locality.

On motion communications were received, acted on, and filed.

Motion by Rupp and Gray that a special meeting be held on the 20th to arrange for filing of nomination papers. Carried. Bills of Weber and of Branch 26 Ward ordered paid.

Warrant for $16.40 to cover expense of last month ordered drawn.

Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

GILLHAUS TOUR EASTWARD.

Lafayette, Ind.—September 23.
Logansport, Ind.—September 24.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—September 25.
Muncie, Ind.—September 26.
Marion, Ind.—September 27.
Alexandria, Ind.—September 28.
Indianapolis, Ind.—September 29.
Allegheny County, Pa.—October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Erie County, Pa.—October 8, 9.
Philadelphia, Pa.—October 10, 11, 12.
Allentown, Pa.—October 13, 14.

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

September 19th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Mathews and Anton.

September 20th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Lutherman.

September 23rd. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Lutherman and Anton.

September 26th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Schoenfeld. Speakers, Mathews and Lutherman.

September 27th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Anton and Erwin.

September 30th. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mathews. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Anton.

GILLHAUS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

August Gillhaus Preston's proxy on the S. L. P. presidential ticket, will speak in Allegheny County, Pa., on the dates given below:

Oct. 1.—Braddock ave and Sixth St. Braddock, 8 p. m.

Oct. 2nd.—Southern ave and Nathtze street; Mt. Washington, S. S., Pittsburg, 8 p. m.

Oct. 3rd.—14th and Carson street, S. S., Pittsburg, at 8 p. m.

Oct. 4th.—Old City Hall, Pittsburg, 2 p. m.

Oct. 5th—8th ave and Ann street, Homestead, 8 p. m.

Oct. 6th—East Pittsburg Turn Hall, 8 p. m.

Oct. 7th—Rochester, Beaver County.

Readers of this paper should help announce these meetings.

WANTED.

Members of the S. L. P. seeking employment are invited to correspond with the undersigned.

Arthur Losey,
c/o Losey Furnace Works,
2115 Sarah St. S. S.
Pittsburg Pa.

PIERSON'S REPORT

Socialist Labor Organizer Does Effective Work in Illinois Despite Hard Times.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 13.—For the week ending Sept. 12th, 1 sub was secured for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung and 20 to the Weekly People. Held three street meetings which were well advertised by local sympathizers and as a result good crowds attended same with a total sale of 40 books, and securing 3 subs.

Prominent parasites of Quincy are up in arms against the propaganda carried on by the Socialist Labor Party during the past week. One of these labor skinners who runs a plumbing shop suggested to the police that I be run out of town, but I suppose they decided the plan would not work. At any rate, no attempt was made in that direction.

Just before the starting of our meeting last night (Saturday) I was approached by one of the upholders of "Law and Order" who informed me that the good business men of the city were protesting against their class being referred to as robbers, and that my language was altogether too strong (revolutionary), to suit these refined cannibals. At the previous meeting I used the word prostitute when referring to the indecent proposal of the brute Silva to one of his waitresses, and this was called vulgarity by these pious hypocrites, some of whom rent houses for prostitution in the red light district.

The cop was given to understand that come what may we were there to hold a meeting whether the skinners liked it or not, and hold it we did to a large and appreciative crowd. And if anything, the language used was even "stronger" and more "vulgar" than before.

Twenty books were sold and one sub secured to the Weekly People.

All sorts of dope have been handed out on the streets here as Socialism by a petty lawyer and real estate shark who is the spouter for the S. P. local. His program is not to take away the wealth of the poor capitalists; that would be confiscation—but to buy them out piece-meal. This sort of dope is accepted by men who profess to be Socialists, in the S. P. camp.

But the capitalists of Quincy are wise enough to know the difference between the S. L. P. brand of Socialism and that of the S. P. They know the genuine from the bogus. They have nothing to fear of the latter. But as for the S. L. P., the very thought of the name sends cold chills down their backs, and it is no wonder that they have been howling against our propaganda carried on during the past week.

We have in Hoffman, Lovelace and Mueller three good hustlers who will give a good account of themselves in the future. They have decided to hold a series of indoor discussion meetings. Readers of our party papers and sympathizers will be invited to attend same and it is hoped by this method to get together enough material to organize a Section.

With the three applications received during the past week and with prospects for two more they can't help but succeed.

Conditions are about as bad in Quincy as at other places that I have visited. The shops that are running are only employing about one half the regular number of men, while the stove foundries work on an average of four days out of the week.

Chas. Pierson.

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28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

One hundred and forty-seven subs to the Weekly People and 44 subs to the Daily, this week's result, portends the outcome of next week's work. It is the lull before the storm of new subs to the Weekly People that will break upon this office in all its native fury. Roll on, ye Elements, Roll! We are prepared for ye!

Those sending in two or more were:

Philip Courtney, London, Can.	4
F. Isler, Butte, Mont.	3
Chas. Pierson, Galesberg, Ill.	20
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.	3
D. W .Wallace, Hollister, Ohio	3
C. Popkin, Springfield, Mass.	2
C. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	2
W. O. Nelson, Eldorado, Pa.	8
M. Malmgren, Parkers Prairie	5
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	8
J. W. McAlarney, Juniata, Pa.	2
John Farrell, Thiensville, Wis.	4
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	4
A. McGinty, " "	3
Jac. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	14
Press Committee, Boston, Mass.	2
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
K. Georgevitch, New York	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	2

Prepaid cards:—G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., $5.00; E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal., $1.20; Robt. Clauson, Spokane, Wash., $5.00; 33rd and 35th A. D., New York, $2.25; J. H. Johansson, Detroit, Mich., $5.00.

Labor News sales of $1.00 or more for week ending Sept. 18th were:

Holyoke Mass.	$13.50
Minersville, Pa.	1.00
9th and 11th A. D., New York	1.00
Cleveland, Ohio	7.80
East St. Louis, Ill.	6.80
New Britain, Conn.	1.00
Br. No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.72
Gloversville, N. Y.	4.00
Erie, Pa.	2.00
Chicago, Ill.	6.00
New York, N. Y.	2.45
Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Branch No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Chillicothe, Ohio	1.00
Spokane, Wash.	5.35
Globe, Ariz.	1.50
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.80
12th and 14th A. D., NewYork	2.20
Portland, Oreg.	1.00
Barstow, Cal.	2.35
Tacoma, Wash.	8.55
22nd and 24th A. D., New York	1.50
26th and 28th A. D., New York	4.00

RIGHT OFF THE REEL

SOME ADVICE TO EVERYBODY, SINCE ALL ARE TO TAKE PART IN THE ISSUE, "ONE SUB PER MAN."

East vs. West, or One Sub per Man. A friendly contest this, yet he is a poor propagandist, indeed, who does not take up the issue in earnest. Getting subs to the Weekly People requires some effort. When, however, your time is limited to do this work, it will require all the energy at your command to bring about the desired results. Do you possess the necessary stamina?

It is much easier to follow pace than to set it. Our Western friends have their eyes riveted on the outcome of the Eastern Red Letter week and will follow pace so as to win by a neck. Make it fast and furious from the start, O Easterners, and do not depend upon the final spurt.

A good beginning is half the battle. Make your beginning right and it will be good. Every army has its Stalwarts and its Stragglers. But the slowest of the slow can keep abreast of the issue which is One Sub per Man. Bear in mind that the West is girding its loins and we expect a downpour of subs from them. Whatever the East does, it must not be swamped. It's up to you.

There is a tremendous rumbling in the distant breezy West, and the Easterners had better don their hustling cap and vest, for this issue of "One sub per man" will put them to the test; and if they're caught a-napping the crown'll travel to—you know the rest.

East vs. West, or One Sub per Man the issue. Eastern Red Letter week, Sept. 19th to 25th. Western special effort, Sept. 26th to October 2nd. The Mississippi River the dividing line.

SECTION PASSAIC COUNTY, S. L. P. OF NEW JERSEY.

George P. Herrschafft came to Paterson Saturday night as directed by resolutions of the New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. passed at their last meeting to reorganize Passaic Co. Section S. L. P. as it was found necessary to dissolve the said section for constitutional irregularities.

An open air meeting had been arranged for Saturday night, Sept. 19, which was addressed by Julius Eck and James T. Hunter. An interested audience remained till eleven o'clock. The chairman announced that a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party would be held at I. W. W. Hall, 184 Main St. at close of meeting.

Herrschaft called the meeting to order stating the necessary but unpleasant duty he had to perform, and said a temporary secretary would be necessary, whereupon Katz was elected. The roll was opened for enrolment of loyal members to the principles and constitution of the S. L. P. resulting in 23 men joining. The necessary business of electing officers, securing meeting room, etc. was attended to. Emil Landgraff was chosen organizer.

Open air meetings ordered held every Saturday night.

The writer was instructed to send write-up to The People.

R. Berdan.

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* * *

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   A few observations on it from a Socialist Standpoint.
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   Why it must be the Recruiting Ground for the Socialist Army.
3. THE GOVERNMENT.
   This Powerful Agency must be captured by the Working Class
4. SOME OBJECTIONS.
   Raised against Socialism by Capitalism—The Answer.
5. LOGIC OF SOCIALISM
   Why it must succeed Capitalism.
6. CAPITALIST JUGGERNAUT
   It grinds out and then grinds down the Wage Worker.
7. SOCIAL JUSTICE
   That will be the cornerstone of the Socialist Republic.
8. HARD TIMES
   An Address to Workingmen on the Cause of the Crisis.
9. SOCIALIST UNITY.

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CONTRACT TO SCAB

A. F. OF L. UNION MEN WILL HELP DEFEAT STRIKES.

Longshoremen in Portland, Ore., Sign Agreements to Help Non-Union Workmen Load Vessels—Traitorous Action Is Praised by the Press Representing Business Interess.

Portland, Ore., September 12.—The American Federation longshoremen here have just signed two year contracts to load vessels. In the contract are clauses which make it the duty of union men to load any vessels that may be brought to Portland which may have been partly loaded at other places on Puget Sound, but which owing to strikes that may exist cannot obtain their full shiploads.

The Portland "Oregonian," a business paper knocking workingmen and defending employers of labor, gives the snap away in its issue of the 9th inst. in the following paragraphs:

The two stevedore firms doing business here, Brown & McCabe and The McCabe Company, Inc., have been declared fair by the Stevedores' Union, which agrees for a term of two years to handle all vessels in this port loaded by either of these two firms, irrespective of whether labor difficulties have occurred or may occur in other ports, including Puget Sound.

"The action of the union places the longshoremen in this city on a purely local footing, and they have agreed to make no discrimination against vessels bound to Puget Sound ports with part cargoes or coming from the Sound with part cargoes. In other words, they agree not to take on their shoulders the troubles of the longshoremen's unions in other places.

"The adjustment of the difficulties that might arise here because of the troubles of the longshoremen on Puget Sound are entirely satisfactory, not only to the Chamber of Commerce, but to shipowners, stevedore companies and the union alike. The steamship companies made it plain that if ships partly loaded at Seattle would not be finished here because non-union longshoremen handled the cargoes at the Puget Sound ports, they would not call here at all."

The same paper remarks editorially:

"Now that peace has been patched up on the waterfront between the stevedores and the longshoremen, let us hope there will be no return to the snail-like pace at which ships were given dispatch before the advent of a Puget Sound stevedoring firm. There is no good reason why union stevedores and longshoremen in Portland should not get as many sacks of wheat per day into a ship as can be put aboard by the same number of non-union men on Puget Sound. The slow work in loading grain ships in this port for the past five years contributed largely to the dissatisfaction of owners, and, now that there is no longer danger of non-union men being employed on the waterfront, it might not be a bad plan to get back the loading record which was captured by non-union men on Puget Sound several years ago."

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.), top floor, at 3 p. m.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street, Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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DISTRUST DEBS' "RED SPECIAL."

The Labor Vote Will Not Be Stampeded by Socialist Party Show.

Lasalle, Ind., September 17.—From all signs that are evident in this region of Illinois, the labor vote will not be delivered over to the Socialist party in such large chunks as the politicians of that organization figure. Everywhere Debs and his "Red Special" are being looked upon with suspicion. If Debs counted upon the ignorance of his followers to get their votes, he will wake up from his dream on the day after election and learn different.

The Socialist Labor Party, though it will not poll a million votes, will come out of the campaign a respected foe. It is winning the support of many workingmen because of its straightforward presentation of the issues of labor.

D. R.